

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, No. 297.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1851.

PRICE 6d.

DESTITUTION in the HEBRIDES. The Rev. JOHN KENNEDY has much pleasure in informing those who are interested in the poor people of the Western Isles, that the following gentlemen have kindly agreed to co-operate with him as an Interim Committee in receiving and administering contributions for their relief:—

JOSEPH EAST, Esq., 11, Abchurch-lane.
THOMAS SCRUTTON, Esq., 3, Corbel-court, Gracechurch-street; and
W. E. FRANKS, Esq., 35, Fenchurch-street.

THE FOLLOWING CONTRIBUTIONS ARE GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED:—

	£ s. d.
Already advertised in the <i>Nonconformist</i> .	106 13 11
Part of Sacramental Collection, per Rev. J. Stoughton	10 10 0
Rev. J. H. Hinton (2nd contribution)	0 10 0
Part of Sacramental Collection at the Old Gravel Pit Chapel, per Rev. J. Davies	10 0 0
Mrs. and Miss Farquhar, Islington, per Rev. J. McQueen	2 0 0
Part of Sacramental Collection, per Rev. S. B. Bergne	12 0 0
Miss Engel, and Friends, Kentish Town	1 5 6
Samuel Latham, Epping	1 0 0
Friend, by Dr. Leitchfield	5 0 0
Do. do.	2 0 0
Do. do.	0 10 0
Do. do.	0 5 0
Children's Offering	0 5 0
W. Aleris Hankey, Esq.	10 0 0
Anonymous, J. O.	0 10 0
Wilson Cooke, Esq., Bermondsey.	5 0 0
W. B. B. and A. B., by Rev. John Davies.	0 12 0
James Fenning, Esq., of Fennings Wharf.	1 0 0
Sacramental Collection at the Weigh House, July 6, with some additions.	48 5 0
Collected by Miss Kettle, Stepney	0 14 3
By Mrs. Cox (additional)	0 7 6
A few Friends at Clapton, by Miss Griffiths	1 10 0
F. Jenkins, Esq., Surgeon, Maidstone.	1 0 0
Joseph Crane, Esq.	1 1 0
Friend on board the "Meteor."	1 0 0
Friends by Dr. Leitchfield (additional)	1 5 0
Anonymous, in postage stamp	0 2 6
Mrs. Rooker, Princess-place, Plymouth.	1 1 0
Mr. B. Wansworth.	1 0 0
Sunday Scholar and Friend	0 5 0
Mr. George Maliphant, Camberwell.	1 0 0

Relief has been forwarded, partly in money, and partly in oatmeal, through seven clergymen and ministers resident in Stepney. In acknowledging the receipt of the first money transmitted, the Rev. James McQueen writes:—

"I spent Friday, Saturday, and Monday in distributing meal amongst the poor. The number being so great, I could not exceed from seven to fourteen pounds to each family; but, blessed be God, the £20 afforded relief to many who were for days without any food but what they gathered from the shore. One woman, in particular, appeared before me, that could not stand upon her feet during the time I was giving her relief, and many declared that their children were fainting without food. Another woman said that her family were forty-eight hours without food, and that they were so weak that she was afraid of allowing them to go to the shore in case they might faint by the way. However, they went, and found a large fish, which they carried home, rejoicing over their prey. My house is daily crowded, thinking that the money should last for ever."

Further contributions will be received by the Committee named above; and also at the Banking-house of Messrs. Hankey and Co., 7, Fenchurch-street, where, likewise, cheques may be made payable.

Stepney-green, July 22, 1851.

CHURCH RATES.—AN EARNEST APPEAL.

WHILIAM RATT, of Leighton Buzzard, having been involved in costs amounting to more than One Hundred Pounds, because he conscientiously refused to pay a Church-rate, an earnest appeal on his behalf is made to the Christian public. Apart from the unjust and exorbitant claim which has been made for a new church, he and others had strong reasons to believe that the rate was illegal, and the case was submitted to a highly respectable legal gentleman, in accordance with whose advice the action was defended, with every prospect of success; but the parties whom the defendant had to encounter were strong, and the issue was unfavourable; and thus a very worthy man is involved in costs which, if not ruinous, are very hard to bear. Several of the friends in the town and neighbourhood, members of Dissenting churches, have exerted themselves on his behalf, and, after much deliberation, they have resolved to make an appeal to those who are the friends of civil and religious liberty.

Contributions will be thankfully received at the Office of the *Nonconformist*, or by the Rev. Samuel Milner, of Raithothe Chapel, London; and Mr. Ratt will be happy to supply Collecting Cards, for the amount of 10s. or £1, to any persons who will kindly interest themselves on his behalf.

We, the undersigned, beg to heartily recommend the above cause, having known Mr. Ratt for many years as an honourable tradesman and consistent Christian:—

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Baptist minister.
GEORGE GREGORY, Dunstable.
J. OSBORN, Dunstable.
WILLIAM WILLIS, Luton.
JABEZ INWARDS, Leighton.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL. UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN.

THE COMMITTEE have the pleasure to announce that TWENTY-FIVE CHILDREN will be admitted at the NOVEMBER ELECTION INSTEAD of TWENTY, as previously advertised. Candidates are eligible from any part of the United Kingdom.

Forms of Application, and lists of Subscribers, may be obtained of the Secretary, who will gratefully receive contributions in aid of the increased expenses of the School.

Governor's Subscription, £1 1s.; or £10 10s. Life. Subscribers, 10s. 6d.; or £5 5s. Life, with proportionate votes.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 32, Ludgate-hill.

THE Friends of a Young Lady are desirous of obtaining an engagement for her in some serious, sincere family, to assist in teaching the young children, and, if required, in the domestic arrangements. Salary not an object, but a general, useful occupation. Address, "Alpha, care of Mr. Street, 11, Seile-street, Lincoln's-inn, London."

MELBOURN, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, CHURCH-RATE.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN.—We appeal to your generosity and love of justice, that a respectable man may not, by ecclesiastical exactions, be ruined.

Mr. Joseph Campkin, of Melbourn, Cambridgeshire, was cited into the Court of Arches in 1819, for refusing to pay, what appeared to him and others, an unnecessary, unjust, and illegal church-rate. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust has very recently decided that the rate was legal, and thrown on Mr. Campkin the whole cost of the suit. To pay this would ruin him. A Committee of Ministers and Gentlemen, resident in Melbourn and its neighbourhood, has been formed to help him, by whom this appeal is made for generous and prompt assistance.

Fellow-Countrymen, many can help one—let not our friend be sacrificed—but send in your help at once. Within a fortnight, £266 9s. 4d. must be paid to the agents of the State-church for costs, and between £400 and £500 must be obtained to meet the whole expenses of the suit. Subscriptions have been received and promised, in Melbourn and its neighbourhood, to the amount of £100 and upwards.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, John Fordham, Esq., Baldock-street, Royston, Herts.; by the Secretary; or at the *Nonconformist* Office.

Signed, on behalf of the Committee,
JOHN HARSHANT, Bassingbourne, Cambridgeshire,
Secretary.

GRAVESEND.

THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY of ZION CHAPEL is to be held NEXT WEDNESDAY, JULY 30th, when the Rev. JOHN RUSSELL, of Chatham, is to preach in the morning, and the Rev. JOHN LEITCHMAN, A.M., of Hammersmith, in the evening. Services to commence at half-past Eleven and Six o'clock. Collections after each service. The attendance of Christian friends is respectfully requested. Dinner and Tea provided.

PROSECUTIONS OF THE PRESS.

PRYNNE v. LATIMER.
MISS SELLON v. LATIMER.

AS we are now enabled to state definitively the amount of expenses to which the defendant has been put in the late vexatious prosecutions against the *Plymouth Journal*, we have much pleasure, on behalf of the Committee, in laying before the public a brief statement of what has been done.

The expenses incurred by Mr. Latimer, now amount in the aggregate to £280 over and above all that has been awarded as costs, in the first prosecution. The original expenses thrown upon the defendant have been still further enhanced some THIRTY pounds, by the attempt of Mr. Prynne to defeat Mr. Latimer's claim to the costs. It was necessary that that attempt should be met in a decided manner, or the effect of the verdict of the Jury would have been to throw the whole burden of the costs of a defeated prosecution upon the defendant.

A few days since Messrs. Beer and Rundle, solicitors of Devonport, sent in their bill of costs for conducting the prosecution by Miss Sellon, the Mother Superior of the Sisters of Mercy, against Mr. Latimer. It amounted to £71 18s. 6d. The character of the prosecution itself may be judged of, when it is stated that on this bill being taxed, the amount was reduced from £71 18s. 6d. to £23 1s.!

From the beginning it was felt by many that these prosecutions were intended—not to vindicate character wrongfully said to have been assailed—but to put down by the strong arm of the law, and by the infliction of ruinous costs, a public journalist who had boldly attacked Tractarianism. Some friends to the fair exercise of the Liberty of the Press, the freedom of which is regarded by most right-minded Englishmen as a sacred prerogative which they should endeavour religiously to maintain, determined that they would make an effort to bear the defendant harmless of all costs necessary for his defence against a malicious prosecution, and they have by private exertion, but without any systematic plan of action, already raised about £230; leaving at present a deficiency of about £50. We hope there will be no difficulty in raising the remainder of the money required to free the defendant from all pecuniary responsibilities in regard to these prosecutions. By securing Mr. Latimer from all money loss, it will prove that the public will afford to honest journalists their protection and support against the attacks of partisans who would, as one of the best means of working out their jealous designs, utterly destroy the liberty of the press, and thus most effectually check all free discussion.

Further subscriptions, which will be published at a future time, will be received at the Naval Bank, and the Devon and Cornwall Bank, Plymouth. Post-office orders may be made payable to William Western Snell, Esq., Octagon, Plymouth.

W. W. SNELL, | Hon. Secs.
F. P. JAGO, M.B., | Hon. Secs.

Plymouth, Ju'y 9th, 1851.

AN ARTICLE TO BE REALLY CHEAP, MUST BE GOOD.

DRESS COATS, of EXTRA SAXONY CLOTH, THREE GUINEAS; FROCKS, £3 10s.; First-class garments in every respect, such as must insure unqualified approval, for which a reputation for supplying superior articles established more than twenty-five years, will, it is presumed, prove a satisfactory guarantee. Every other description of garment, also of YOUTH'S CLOTHING, in the first style, upon the same moderate scale of charges. A very large stock of BERDOE'S well-known LIGHT WATERPROOF OVER COATS, MORNING COATS, &c., kept for selection.

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A THOROUGH SERVANT is wanted immediately in a small family. One from Twenty to Twenty-five years of age would be preferred. She must have good recommendations. Apply to C. S., "Nonconformist" Office, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

SAVINGS PROFITABLY INVESTED.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 29th JULY, at RADLEY'S HOTEL, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, to explain the objects and mode of operation of the Perpetual Investment Land and Building Society.

The Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock.

Prospectuses, information, and Shares may be obtained at the Office of the Society, 57, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

J. C. TRESIDDER, Sec.

EDUCATION.

NOTTING-HILL, 13, LADBROKE TERRACE.

MRS. HEWARD begs to announce to her Friends and the Public, that her Establishment for YOUNG LADIES will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 29th inst.

A Vacancy occurs for an ARTICLED PUPIL for Two or Three Years, who will possess the same advantages as the other Pupils, and derive instruction from Masters of the first eminence. A respectable Situation procured upon leaving, if required. References, Rev. R. Vaughan, D.D., President of Lancashire College, Manchester; Rev. J. Stoughton, Kensington; Rev. J. Sherman, M.A., Surrey Parsonage; Rev. T. Archer, D.D., Hans-place, Chelsea; Rev. T. W. Aveling, King's-land; Rev. S. Steer, Castle Hedingham, Essex. Circulars of terms and particulars may be obtained of Rev. T. Heward, Notting-hill, London.

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Conducted by Mr. WILLIAM ROTHWELL and qualified Assistants.

AT this OLD-ESTABLISHED SCHOOL YOUNG GENTLEMEN are boarded and instructed in the various branches of useful knowledge. Terms (including French and Latin), under Ten Years of Age, Twenty Guineas; above Ten Years, Twenty-four Guineas.

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TERMS, THIRTY GUINEAS PER ANNUM.

The best Masters are engaged for French, German, Drawing, Music, Singing, and Deportment.

The present vacation will terminate on the 28th of July.

References:—Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Rev. J. P. Marsell, and Rev. J. Smedmore, Leicestershire; Rev. J. Sulcliffe, Ashton-under-Lyne; Mr. Sunderland, Ashton-under-Lyne; and their brothers, Rev. J. G. Miaull, Bradford; Rev. G. R. Miaull, Ullesthorpe; and Mr. E. Miaull, Editor of the *Nonconformist*, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

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SOME of the claims of this School to public patronage are—sound learning, and long-tryed experience on the part of its instructors—a connexion, both foreign and domestic, of the highest respectability—unfailing success in preparing for the Universities, the Naval and Military Colleges, the Professions, and Commerce—premises distinguished for a durability, beauty, and commodiousness—extensive play-grounds and pleasure grounds—a large and carefully selected library—costly philosophical apparatus—a bountiful table—firmness and kindness of discipline—intellectual, moral, and biblical training—and Terms as moderate as compatible with justice to all.

* * Business will be resumed (D.V.) on Wednesday, July 30.

WILLIAM GILES, Principal.

BLU-E-STILE-HOUSE ACADEMY, GREENWICH.—Conducted by Messrs. KNIGHTLY and SON, assisted by Resident and Visiting Masters of acknowledged eminence in their respective departments.

The situation of this Establishment has been proved to be remarkably healthy, by the experience of many years, and its domestic arrangements are adapted in every way to promote the comfort and happiness of the pupils.

The system of education—Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial—combines practice with theory; and it is the aim of the preceptor, throughout the routine of study, not so much to load the memory, as to form the judgment, and to develop the powers of the mind.

The discipline is mild, but firm; the principle of emulation is appealed to only so far as is consistent with a healthy mental training; and periodical reports of the conduct and studies of the pupils are forwarded to their friends, whose countenance and co-operation in all the plans of the school are earnestly desired.

The moral guidance and religious culture of the pupils are objects of the most sedulous attention, as conducting, in the highest sense, to their intellectual advancement, and essential to the attainment of their real welfare.

There will be VACANCIES for two or three pupils after the Midsummer Vacation, which will close on the 30th inst.

Messrs. Knightly will be happy to forward a Prospectus of the terms, and of the course of study, on application as above.

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IS THE
BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLID SILVER.
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Their SOAP POWDER recommends itself to all classes as a safe, cheap, and effectual article for Washing and Cleansing purposes. The more this article is known, the more it will be used, one penny packet being equal to ten pennworths of soap. For Cleansing Floors, Paint, and other Domestic purposes, it is invaluable. Sold in Packets, 1d., and 2d. each.

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N.R.—The trade should apply for TWELVETREES BROTHERS' General List, which will be found worth the attention of all buyers.

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For a vest, ½ superfine Cashmere, 5s. 6d. per yard, material costs, 4s. 1½d., making and trimming, 6s.—	0 19 7
vest complete	£3 11 2½
For a pair of trowsers, 2½ superfine Cashmere, 5s. 6d. per yard, material costs, 13s. and 1d., making and	
trimmings, 6s. 6d.—trowsers complete	
Suit complete	

The READY-MADE DAPARTMENT abounds with the choicest and best stock of Spring and Summer attire:—

Superfine cloth dress coats	21s. to 25s.	Superior	33s. to 42s.
Saxony ditto	23s. to 30s.	Frock Coats, extra	3s.

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Saxony Llama cloth paletot, sleeves, &c., lined with silk (this can be worn either as a frock or overcoat)	24s.	Saxony Llama cloth paletot, sleeves, &c.	26s. to 31s.
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Suits of mourning, at five minutes' notice, £2 2s.; suit of livery, £2 10s.

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The late Mr. D'Israeli, in his celebrated "Curiosities of Literature," employed the term "Curiosities" to designate a Miscellany of Interesting Facts. The "Curiosities of Industry," although discursive in its character, forms a Supplement to the Cyclopædia, having regard to the more precise industrial information which has preceded it, whether in connexion with Science, Art, Geographical Knowledge, or Social Economy. It treats of Industry, under its Novelties and Rarities; its comparative Condition in all Countries; its Progress at Home, especially during the present century; its essential adaptation to Cheapness of Production; and its extension under a system of Universal Intercourse. In the realms of Science, of the Arts, of Nature's History, of Manufactures, of Commerce, of Social Economy, there are abundant new and curious materials that may be presented both to the desultory reader and the diligent student, in a form at once inviting and instructive. The present time is more favourable to the formation of such a collection than at any former period. The great book of Nature and of Art has been fully opened to our view, and "even those who run may read" its wondrous pages.

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R. S. DIXON and SON, Providence Wharf, Belvidere-road, Lambeth (Established 1830), having ships of their own constructed to lower their masts and come through the Bridges, alongside their Wharf, they are enabled to deliver the best Stewart's and Hutton's Wall's. End direct from the ships. They are the cleanest and most durable House Coals that come to London, and are a much better size than those delivered out of the ships into barges in the Pool: they also save the great expense of ship's delivery, lighterage, moorage, and the great loss of breakage. Those who favour them with their orders may depend on being supplied with the Best only. Yorkshire Coals, same as those brought to London by the Great Northern Railway, 17s. 6d.

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By EDWARD MIALL, Esq., on THE ENDOWMENT OF ALL RELIGIOUS OPINIONS;

AND By WILLIAM TICE, Esq., of Sopley Park, on THE INTEREST OF THE CHURCHES IN VOLUNTARY EDUCATION.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, No. 297.]

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CONTENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS:-	
"Fudge!" "Pish!"	577
A Reproach Wiped Away	577
Card. Wiseman before the Law of Mortmain Committee	578
Decision on the Brighton Church-rate Case	578
Prospect of Peace among the Wesleyans	578
Religious Intelligence	579
Correspondence	580
University of London	580
Mirror of Parliament	581
Postscript	585
POLITICAL:-	
Summary	586
The London Peace Congress	586

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

"FUDGE!" "PISH!"

THE admission of Jews to Parliament having become the question *par eminence* of the week, we feel ourselves precluded from passing it over in silence. We confess, however, that the topic is one which we find it impossible to discuss, either with pleasure to ourselves, or with hope of interest to our readers. The main principle involved is so fully settled, the form in which it presents itself for notice is so narrow, and the circumstances which have given it prominence just now, are so discreditable to the character of our legislature, that it is really difficult to say anything pertinent to the subject, without seeming to indulge a scornful temper. To much of what has been advanced, with so much solemnity, on this question, we can discover no fitting answer but that of honest Mr. Burchell—"Fudge!" and the mock heroic mode in which the House of Commons is dealing with it forces from us nothing expressive of our feelings but a short interjectional "pish!" Now every one must perceive that, although these two very significant words are employed by us to herald the little we have to say, they do not by themselves constitute a remarkably fertile topic of observation. Vary them as we will, the effect of their iteration will necessarily prove monotonous. And yet, to tell the simple truth, anything more is but "beating the bush"—and sure we are that when objections have been coolly examined, and senatorial proceedings fairly weighed, "Fudge!" is the right answer to the one—"Pish!" expresses the soundest view of the other.

Take the religious objection to the admission of Jews to Parliament, that it will unchristianize the legislature, what reply can be given to it which the word "Fudge" would not more tersely, as well as more truly, express? The objection is verbal, not real—for the emancipation of the Jews would leave the legislature, and the nation which it professes to represent, with precisely the same amount of Christianity in them as before. Or if, out of 657 men elected to transact the political affairs of the empire, the odd seven should be Jews, how could these seven unchristianize the 650? more especially, if even they, small minority as they would be, represented constituencies legally called "Christian." The taint which will vitiate a House of Commons, ought also to vitiate the constituent bodies which return it. Are there no Jews among the electors? Do they unchristianize the mass in which they happen to be included? And as very few constituencies are without one or more electors of the Jewish faith, how does it happen that a Christian legislature can be made by an unchristianized body of constituents? "Fudge!" That men grown up to maturity, and, in other matters, highly intelligent, should gravely propound and discuss the question whether the council of the nation can be Christian after admitting a Jew to membership, is one of the least creditable marvels of the age. The objection amounts merely to this, that if Jews be admitted to Parliament, Parliament will no longer consist exclusively of men professedly Christian in their faith, which we want no

ghost to tell us. Well, and what then? Does Christianity denounce wrath against that nation which allows to a descendant of Abraham the full rights of a citizen, or rather, which does not restrict those rights when exercised by nominal Christians in favour of a Jew? Is there a man who believes that God is angry with the electors of Greenwich for committing their political trust to Mr. Salomons rather than to Mr. Wire? What reply can be made but Mr. Burchell's—"Fudge!"

The position into which the whole question has been forced is supremely ridiculous. Let us look at it! A gentleman is returned by the constituency of Greenwich to represent them in the Commons House of Parliament. His name is Salomons, and he is a Jew—but he has served the office of Sheriff, and is now an Alderman. He goes down to the House to take his seat. He actually takes it, votes, and speaks. The House is now engaged in discussing whether he is really a member—whether he may continue to do as he has done. This is a question touching its own privileges, or, rather, affecting the rights of free constituencies. If Mr. Salomons is excluded, why will he be so? He is called upon to take three oaths, one of which is technically called the oath of abjuration. The original purport of that oath is obsolete—the form of it has been varied from time to time to adapt it to the occasion. By an accident, the language in which the person taking it makes his appeal to Heaven in attestation of the matter sworn to excludes Jews from Parliament. That language the Lords last week refused to alter: the question is how the Commons should now regard it. According to all probabilities, they will decide upon rejecting Mr. Salomons—not because they object to the admission of Jews to their own House, for they have over and over again declared their desire to admit them—not because the oath of abjuration is now of the smallest importance, for the princely family whom it was designed to exclude from the throne is extinct—not because, meaningless as the oath is, Mr. Salomons refuses to take it, for he *has* taken it in the form most binding upon his conscience—not because the form prescribed has never been departed from, for in the case of Mr. Pease it was so, and the deviation was sanctioned by a declaratory act—not because the House binds itself to forms of swearing essentially Christian, for it allows Mr. Salomons to be sworn on the Old Testament—no! but the House will dispose of this question on grounds as technical as it is possible to take in *nisi prius* proceedings, and will limit the choice of constituent bodies, and surrender its own privileges, at the bidding of a verbal interpretation of an Act of Parliament, framed without the remotest reference to the case, and substantially obsolete. What can be said of such solemn absurdity but "Pish!" When a person tells you that he has "laid his future course upon the turn up of a half-penny, or that he never undertakes anything of importance on Fridays, or that he cannot sit down to dine with a party of thirteen, you do not argue—you can respond, if you respond at all, in one way only—and the word which most relieves you in such instances, is just that which most appropriately expresses the judgment of common-sense in relation to the pettifogging scruples of the House of Commons.

We grow tired of these puerilities. They are shockingly out of keeping with the age. They look very much like shams—and with many, we believe, they are so. Unfortunately, they harmonize but too well with the general character of the Whig Government, and the present House of Commons. A laborious pursuit of trifles is common to both—and when a really popular policy is concerned, both stick at straws which, to strengthen the Royal prerogative, they would have whiffled away without ceremony. Let not the Lords be blamed! In this instance, the real culprits are—a do-nothing administration, and a make-believe representative body. It suits them to be governed by words, not things—and we can only receive their excuses for being so with an impatient and contemptuous "Pish!"

A REPROACH WIPED AWAY.

WE congratulate Dissenters of all shades, and the more earnest section of them in particular, on the fact that henceforth it will not be in the power of an ignorant or unscrupulous opponent to taunt them with a violation of their professed principles as objectors to all grants of public money for religious purposes. The annual grant to poor Protestant Dissenting ministers has been voted for the last time. The Whig Government, which has all along turned a deaf ear to Dissenting remonstrances, has at length acknowledged their reasonableness, and has itself arrived at such a conviction of the impropriety of continuing this unacceptable dole, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer pledges himself that if he and his colleagues are then in office, it shall not be included in the estimates of next session. The matter having reached this stage, may fairly be considered as disposed of—for even supposing it to be likely that a succeeding Government would decline acting on this pledge, the Whigs being committed to the Dissenting side, the issue could hardly be doubtful.

For this piece of Parliamentary success Non-conformity is mainly indebted to the Anti-state-church Association, which, in addition to issuing publications on the subject, replete with information, and effective in their appeals, has, during the last four sessions of Parliament, taken steps to ensure a division in the House of Commons, and to ply the Liberal members with evidence of the decided feelings and wishes of large and influential portions of their constituencies. The proximity of a general election no doubt suggested to Sir Charles Wood the prudence of discontinuing a gratuitous annoyance to a body which has given to his party no inconsiderable support, and has so hastened the result as to render it somewhat of an agreeable surprise; but thanks are still primarily due to those whose pressure has made concession a necessity not less than a virtue. The friends of the Association may, too, regard the occurrence with the greater complacency, from a recollection that the abstract character of its principles, and its alleged uselessness for practical purposes, has been one of the standing objections with which it has had to contend. In this case it has succeeded where the older and more "practical" organizations altogether failed.

Familiar as the topic has become to our readers, we need not go over oft-trodden ground in insisting on the importance of the point which has thus been gained. This *Regium Donum*, which will now be committed to the tomb of the Parliamentary Capulets, has always served as a small, but sharp stone, to fling in the face of those who publicly advocated the adoption of the voluntary principle by the Legislature. Explanation, it is true, soon deprived the assailant of his little advantage, but it was not always at hand, and so it served its turn with the prejudiced and ill-informed. Now, however, the tables are turned, and Anti-state-churchmen may show how that in consistency with their principles they have obliged the Legislature to withhold public money which it has long insisted on secretly giving to those Dissenters whom indigence might tempt to receive it. This is a fact which cannot but have some weight even with the House of Commons, for while all parties are but too eager to have "a pull at the Exchequer," it is refreshing to find at least one public body voluntarily surrendering on the ground of principle that to which prescription gave them so good a claim.

But let us not in our satisfaction at success forget the claims of duty. Be it remembered that we have by our representatives pledged ourselves to such increased liberality as may prevent the extinction of this Parliamentary grant becoming the occasion of suffering or inconvenience to those who have hitherto been worthy and necessitous recipients. That many of the Dissenting ministry are in need of such supplementary aid has never been denied. Let it now be cheerfully furnished from other sources, and, especially, let such efforts and sacrifices be made, as will place those who hold the pastoral office above the painful necessity of seeking for eleemosynary assistance.

CARDINAL WISEMAN BEFORE THE LAW
OF MORTMAIN COMMITTEE.

The Cardinal has disappointed those who were glad to represent him as fugitive from the jurisdiction of a Parliamentary committee. On Wednesday he returned from Caen, and next day presented himself before the committee. There was a great crowd of members of Parliament, clergymen of the Church of England, Catholic priests, and no small number of ladies. The committee consists of 18 members, of whom Mr. Headlam is the chairman. The following report of what passed is given by the *Daily News* :—

The Chairman, addressing the Cardinal, said: The committee have referred to you as the best authority probably on the subject of Catholic matters in this country, wishing to know your opinion on the law of mortmain, as it affects property devised to Catholic communities. Do you consider that the Catholics of this country look upon these laws and the administration of justice by the tribunals of this country with distrust?—Cardinal Wiseman—I do not.—The Chairman—Do you know of anything upon which the Catholics of this country object to our present laws of mortmain?—Cardinal Wiseman—No, except it be property devised for what are called superstitious uses—masses for the dead—which members of what is called the Established Church may look upon as superstitious, but which Catholics do not so consider.—The Chairman—Have Catholics any objection to the administration of the said laws in reference to their charitable trusts as are administered in a Protestant community?—The Cardinal knew of no objection; and then went on to say that in the case of money devised for the purpose of saying masses, the money, unless it were a very small sum, did not go to the priest as a personal gift. Had known such a sum as £50 to be invested, and the uses to which such moneys were applied were for the endowment or foundation of a new church, or to the establishment of some ministry in connexion with it. In the case of a person entering a convent a previous contract was entered into with reference to their property. Sometimes part of the property was given to the convent, and part to the relations. In the case of persons to whom money was bequeathed while they were inmates of the convent, it was in this country, generally speaking, at the disposal of the party herself to give to relations, and he had known cases in which that had been done.

The Chairman remarked that a case had occurred in Belgium, where the superior of the convent had tried the question of the right of the convent to property bequeathed to inmates of the convent. The Cardinal replied that that was in Belgium, but in this country the persons had a legal right to dispose of any property left them.

The Chairman asked whether considerable dissatisfaction had not prevailed among the Catholics a few years ago in reference to the law affecting trusts of property for charitable purposes.—The Cardinal replied that some bills had been introduced, one under the auspices of Sir J. Romilly, but it was a question whether it was not an unfriendly bill, and he opposed it, or did not coincide with it. He (the Cardinal) had not pledged himself actually to any bills introduced, but he thought a different feeling now prevailed, and that the Catholics continued as they were. He did not think the Catholics were favourable to any legislative interference in matters of this description, as they had some lessons from late events, and looked on legislation of that kind with distrust.

In answer to further questions as to the power of the propaganda affecting spiritual and temporal questions submitted to their jurisdiction from this country, and as to the power of the Catholic archbishops upon marriage matters, the Cardinal said he had already explained his views on those matters to previous committees of the House of Commons, when he had given every information in his power, but at the present moment he was under entirely different circumstances. An act, a declaratory act, was pending before the Legislature of this country, but which was to be retrospective in its operations, which rendered him liable to certain penalties, or to the information of any common informer, in case of his acknowledging any official communication with the see of Rome. On questions, therefore, relating to subjects which would require his admission of communications with the see of Rome, he must respectfully decline to give an answer. The Chairman observed that whatever was said there would have the protection of the House of Commons. The Cardinal replied that that did not alter his opinion. He had known cases where the protection of the House of Commons did not avail. Was not aware that any portion of funds bequeathed by the Catholic community for charitable purposes was not administered strictly within the intention of the donor, and it was not within his own knowledge as regarded any property over which he (the Cardinal) had control. Property, in some instances, might be applied, not improperly, according to the spirit rather than to the letter of the bequest. A fund might be applied to a purpose analogous to that for which it was intended. If a priest of the Catholic Church received a legacy, it was his own property, and if the case was in England, he treated it just as he pleased. If he (the Cardinal) had a large sum of money given him he should apply it to his own purposes, and not altogether or specifically to ecclesiastical purposes. In the case of gifts of this kind to priests or prelates of the Catholic Church the disposal would be dictated by their own conscience, and according to the ties operating on them. If he had a legacy left him of £1,000, without any particular conditions attached, he should not consider it was necessary to apply it to any particular purpose. With respect to secret trusts, and the secret disposition of property, he was of opinion measures might be taken to secure their application to ecclesiastical purposes, and he would much rather have it so. Always individually in matters concerning the bequeathal or disposition of property acted under legal advice, and according to his sense of duty. As regarded the main question before the committee, and its relation to the Catholic community, he was of opinion that a question might arise as to whether the laws of mortmain, as opposed to any other laws, were just. Judging from his own conviction of the policy of the mortmain laws, and that they were not in accordance with other laws, he did not think it would be indispensable to insert clauses in any measure rendering publicity in all matters

of charitable bequest necessary. He thought that any legislation that affected the charitable trusts of any other body should give equal security and protection to the Catholic body, and was not prepared to say that there should be any clauses exempting Catholics. The property of Roman Catholics in England generally was in land rather than money.

The above is given as the substance of the Cardinal's evidence, "many parts of which, owing to the crowd, and from his back being turned, it was difficult to catch." At three o'clock his Eminence, bowing to the committee, who acknowledged it, left the committee-room with the Rev. Mr. Serle, his secretary, and was followed along the lengthy corridor by the crowd until he reached his carriage in Palace-yard, and drove off rapidly.

DECISION ON THE BRIGHTON CHURCH-RATE CASE.

The origin of this case is probably in the recollection of most of our readers. In December, 1847, the church of St. Nicholas and chapel of ease of St. Peter, being in need of repair, the churchwardens and divers inhabitants met in the vestry, the Rev. H. W. Wagner, the vicar, presiding. The Churchwardens exhibited to the meeting a survey or specification and estimate of the repairs necessary to be immediately done to the church of St. Nicholas, and the expenses thereof, which were computed to amount to £278 3s. 8d., and also the repairs necessary to be done to the chapel of ease of St. Peter, amounting to £167 17s. 4d. They also produced estimates of other expenses, amounting to £188 6s. and £101 3s. 9d., and of the expenses of rate books and making the rate, amounting to £75. Mr. Cordy proposed a rate of 1d. in the pound, which was seconded by Mr. Williams, whereupon an amendment was moved to the effect, "that the reparations and clean-keeping of the churches be done by voluntary contributions in accordance with the statute law of the land." The Chairman refused to put the amendment, on the ground that it was illegal, and another amendment was proposed to adjourn the consideration of the rate for six months, which the Chairman also declined to put, on the same ground. The original motion was then submitted to the meeting, and negatived by a large majority, the numbers being 47 for it, and 90 against it. The Chairman declared that the votes against the motion were illegal, and thrown away, and that the motion was carried. Upon which the Chairman and other parishioners assembled in vestry, and made the rate, which would amount to about £800. No further proceedings appear to have been taken until an application was made by the vicar of the parish to the Court of the Archdeaconry of Lewes, praying for a monition against the churchwardens, calling upon them to show cause why they did not take the necessary steps in order to secure the repairs of the church and chapel. The citation was returned on the 6th of August, 1850, and the suit was brought to the Arches Court by letters of citation from the official principal of the Consistory Court of Chichester. Technically a cause of subtraction of church-rates was instituted against Mr. Bentley, one of the parishioners, and a libel put in, which was opposed on the 10th of January last. On Thursday last, Sir H. Jenner Fust gave judgment.

After reciting the facts of the case, and remarking that the "statute law" mentioned in the amendment proposed was not known to the court, Sir Herbert Jenner Fust continued:—

There could be no doubt that the vestry was duly called, and that the estimates and specifications were laid before it. Under the act of Parliament the parishioners were liable to the repairs of the chapel as well as of the church. The postponing of the making of a rate for six months had been held to be equivalent to its refusal, and the Court so regarded it in this case. In the course of the argument some observations had been made with respect to the Braintree case, but the Court was not inclined to enter into that question; but the decision of the Court in that case had not hitherto been impeached. From the principle laid down in it the Court was by no means inclined to depart. The principle was that the repair of a church was a common law obligation, which, according to the opinion of that very learned judge, the late Chief Justice Tindal, the parish was bound to discharge, and had no right to discuss whether they would repair the church or not. When the necessity for repairs was shown, the funds necessary to defray the expenses must be provided, and if the majority refused to make a rate, the minority might make it. So far as the repairs of the church, and the providing of things necessary for the decent celebration of divine worship were concerned, they came under the principle of the Braintree case. There were, however, certain other things which did not stand on the same footing of the ancient common law, but which nevertheless had become so necessary to the due performance of divine service, and the decency of its performance in large populous places, that it had been repeatedly held that it was competent to a majority of the vestry to determine that the expenses for them ought to be incurred, and the sum might be recovered in a suit for subtraction of church-rates. It was not necessary to go through the articles, but they were comprised in what were denominated the ornaments of the church—the repair of the bells, the organ, the organist's salary, pew-openers, and beadle. If the majority adopted those expenses, they formed a part of the church-rate; if they rejected them, they could not be enforced. In the present case items of that character had been included in the estimates laid before the vestry, and no objection had been made to them until it was taken by counsel at the bar. It was now said, with respect to St. Nicholas' church, that there was no necessity for the pew-opener, the beadle, books for the use of the minister, and registry books for the church. Objection also was taken to the churchwardens' visitation fees, charges for stationery and printing, and removing chalk from the new burial-ground. With regard to the chapel of St. Peter, the following items were objected to:—Attending

to the public clock, beadle's salaries, and repairs to the organ. The principal objection, however, was taken to a charge for matting for the galleries, carpeting for the altar, and the cost for rate-books and making the rate. There being, however, no objection raised to those items in the vestry, the Court must consider whether that was not an assent to the propriety of the articles being procured for the purposes stated in the estimate. It had been argued by one of the learned counsel for Mr. Bentley, that it was not incumbent on the parishioners to take the objection, and separate the legal from the illegal articles. The Court might be told that there being no law which threw that necessity upon them, if it should be of opinion that it did rest upon them, it would be judge-made law. He (Sir H. J. Fust) was afraid that a great deal of law was judge-made law. Unless an act of Parliament made a specific provision in every particular, the application of one principle to another constituted the law, and that must be considered, to a great extent, judge-made law. Whether that was good law or bad, he was of opinion, as at present advised, that those articles which might be called "ornaments," were, if not necessary, proper at least for the due and decent performance of divine service, and were properly objects of a church-rate, when they were laid before the vestry, and every parishioner had an opportunity of expressing his assent to or dissent from them. If parishioners would not take the trouble to object to estimates, they must take the consequences upon themselves. He was of opinion that the libel at present before the Court was admissible, and he would therefore admit it. What the result might be hereafter it was impossible to say.

PROSPECT OF PEACE AMONG THE WESLEYANS.

The Wesleyan Reform Bazaar, at Hanover-square rooms, did not close till Saturday, the eleventh day; when the total receipts reached £2,200. It is calculated that the total value of the goods contributed was not less than four thousand pounds. There is, consequently, a sufficient quantity remaining unsold for at least another splendid bazaar, and it is contemplated that one shall be held in Leeds in the course of a month or six weeks.

This is not, however, the greatest triumph of the day for the Reformers. The *Watchman* has been compelled to announce the retirement of Dr. Bunting from public life. He has resigned the senior secretaryship of the Mission Society; and has also taken his farewell of those over whom he has so long ruled, at a meeting convened by circular at Oldham-street Chapel, Manchester. Of the four or five hundred invited to that meeting, a great proportion were preachers, and no laymen of known reforming sympathies were present. But the spirit of change and pacification was conspicuous. Mr. Heald, the M.P. for Stockport, who only last May was satisfied with Conference Methodism, now declared, according to the report obtained by the *Wesleyan Times*, "he was fully convinced of the absolute necessity of a change of the discipline and laws of the body! The people would never be pacified without it. Why," he continued, "look at the laws, and the way in which they are administered. Nobody can understand them. You cannot find two preachers agreeing as to their precise meaning; they were applied variously, as they happened to fall into different hands. We want them defined and revised, that we may know what they are. Our congregations are diminishing, our numbers are rapidly falling; and it is idle to say that no alterations must be made. The time has come when this must be done." Several others spoke of desertion and disaffection; and, stranger still, Dr. Bunting added, "it was evident that some changes were required to meet the exigencies of the case; some of the regulations of the Connexion wanted modifying and defining. This was desirable, and might be effected without infringing upon the great and vital principles on which Methodism was based. He hoped they might be, in all things, guided and directed aright." The Reformers, we believe, too well know their strength to be cajoled by insufficient concessions into an unsound conciliation.

EVANGELICAL CHURCHMEN AND CHURCH-RATES IN ISLINGTON.—The house of Mr. J. Carvell Williams, in this parish, having been entered, and four silver spoons, a frying-pan and a gridiron, of the value of £1 3s. taken in payment of sixteen pence for a "Chapel of Ease and District Churches Rate," he immediately issued an address to the Evangelical clergy and Churchmen of the parish. The following paragraphs have a more than local interest:—

The disgrace of repudiation rests on you, who are peculiarly the successors of the men who incurred the debt, and who alone are advantaged by it. Why should you not come forward and offer to liquidate it, in the whole or in part, by a voluntary subscription? "Can you spare no leisure from your indignant protests against Papal aggression?"* to remove a more practical evil in your own midst? If your "congregations are large," your "sacramental tables well attended," and the people "kind and affectionate," why not make collections in all the churches in the parish, and the clergy and their flocks exert themselves in other ways, to remove, at as early a period as possible, such a source of bitterness and disquiet? There is no law to prevent this. It would be more creditable than the employment of the same means to build new churches in the neighbourhood of old ones not yet paid for. It would be an act worthy of the Evangelical clergy and Churchmen of Islington—it would, especially, be graceful in the Bishop of Calcutta, the late vicar and the proprietor of the living, at whose earnest solicitation some of these churches were built, to assist in this work, and his relative, the present vicar, whose patronage they have increased, should feel it due to his position to take the initiative. Men who are careful to preserve a high religious character will not decline taking a just and honourable course because the law does not compel them to it.

The wrong inflicted on individuals, by the employment

of the magistrate, the broker, and the auctioneer, to uphold the worship of God, great as it is, is as nothing compared with the injury done to more important interests. It does incalculable damage to the religious community to which you are attached; for it exhibits the richest Church in the world in an attitude of degrading meanness and inexorable injustice. To talk of "the revival of spiritual religion" in such a Church is, in my judgment, a mockery. You cannot be surprised if the ungodly scoff, and the man of the world treats with contempt a "Church" thus supported. But to the cause of religion the mischief is far greater. Apologise for the system as plausibly, and reconcile it to your consciences as readily as you may, the unsophisticated moral sense of mankind will instinctively regard it as robbery under the sanction of law and in the sacred name of Christianity. "The infidel and the sceptic triumph" in such scenes, and "use them as an argument against revealed truth," while "the heathen and Mahomedan would hesitate to join a religion so strange and novel, and which presents so much contrariety between the principles and practices of its adherents." "The number of genuine conversions" may well be "lamentably small" when such is "the machinery set in motion." "These things ought not so to be. Religion is too tender a plant to flourish in such a soil. Sympathy and love cherish and foster it: dispute and controversy chill and cause it to wither."

I address myself to those who, from their professions, ought to be influenced by such considerations as these. If you are wise, honourable, and Christian men and women, you will lose no time in wiping away this reproach from yourselves, your Church, and your religion. Delay will add to both your shame and your perplexity. Resistance to oppression is contagious, and though now but few protesting voices may be raised, sooner or later public indignation will be kindled against you, and you may then deeply lament, however unable you may be to avert the issue.

PROSECUTIONS OF THE PRESS.—Mr. Latimer, the conductor of the *Plymouth Journal*, like his brother of the *Western Times*, is an unflagging and piquant opponent of Tractarianism and clerical assumptions generally, in a diocese where priesthood is powerful as well as audacious. He has taken the consequence of his boldness in having to defend law suits which, though unsuccessful, have been harassing, and prompted his friends, as a duty to a public-spirited man, to bear him harmless. For this purpose, committees have been formed, and an address issued, which appears to-day in our advertising columns, and which shows the exact position of the affair. To that address, it will suffice to direct attention.

* These passages are quoted from a pamphlet, just published, entitled, "A Revival of Spiritual Religion the only effectual Remedy for the Dangers which now threaten the Church of England;" by the Rev. Daniel Wilson, Vicar of Islington.

THE AMAZON OF LAW REFORM.—In Lord Brougham's parting speech to the Lords—only, we hope, for the session—his lordship came out strongly in the character which *Funch* has assigned him, the Amazon and Pard; the Court of Chancery being the assailant. He recapitulated some cases that had come before the committee over which he had presided, illustrative of the system. A noble lord present had tried to recover a debt of £500. There being fraud connected with the case, he had to go into Chancery, and £1,200 costs were expended in obtaining that £500. In another case, £10,000 were claimed. It went into Chancery in 1835. In 1840, after it had been there five years, a respectable solicitor found it in the Rolls, "set down to be heard" in some way, at some stage or other.

It had actually, in five years, by the "forcing process" of the Court of Chancery [a laugh], ripened so prematurely [laughter], that it was "set down for a hearing" in 1841; and the solicitor gave evidence of the case in that year, before the committee of Lord Cottenham. Well, their lordships would scarcely credit it, that same solicitor was, last Tuesday, examined before the committee, over which he (Lord Brougham) presided, about that same suit; and stated that it was "in the Rolls" [laughter], just set down again for a hearing [laughter]—another hearing of some other sort! And it would take at least five years more before it was "ripe" for final settlement [hear]. Why, just conceive the claimant to have been a young man wanting the money to start in life—unable to obtain it—obliged to start without it; suppose for India. In 1840, let it be supposed, the man starts for India, having learnt that the cause, after five years, has just been "set down for hearing in the Rolls" [laughter]. Eleven or twelve years elapse, the man comes home, and inquires about his £10,000 and the cause. "Oh, it is just set down for hearing in the Rolls!" "In the Rolls!" he might exclaim; "why I left it there twelve years ago [laughter]! Well, at all events, I hope it is ripe for final decision now?" "Not at all; it will take at least five years further to settle it!" "Oh, I may as well go back to India again!" might the poor claimant exclaim [hear and laughter]. And nearly £2,000 had already been expended in recovering that £10,000—about 20 per cent! [hear.] Why, well might the man exclaim, "Let me go back to India! They have cobra de capello there, they have boa constrictors, they have tigers, and jungle fevers, and all sorts of horrid reptiles; but, at all events, they have not this dreadful place," which, as he dared not name, should be nameless [laughter].

MR. G. F. YOUNG IN PARLIAMENT.—The rejected of many constituencies has at length been accepted. Earl Mulgrave's acceptance of office in the household compelled an election for Scarborough, and has issued in a change of members. It is said that to the combined influence of the shipping interests and the Catholic population, determined to be avenged on the Whig official for his anti-papal votes, Mr. Young owes the majority of 33–314 to 281—by which he was returned on Saturday.

Benjamin Hill, who was trampled on by the crowd on her Majesty's visit to the City, died from the injuries he then received, on Sunday morning.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

RETURN OF THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY DEPUTATION.

On Wednesday evening a public meeting was held at Bloomsbury chapel (Mr. Brock's) to receive the Rev. Joshua Russell, and the Rev. J. Leechman, M.A., recently returned from a visit to the Baptist Missionary stations in the East Indies. S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., and subsequently the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, presided.

The Rev. J. Russell, after some appropriate introductory remarks, said, Ceylon was the first place which they visited. They found the missions there prospering under Mr. Allen, of Colombo, and several native teachers. Among the stations visited was the Leper Hospital, where six or seven poor creatures had been formed into a church—and Matella, where a chapel had been destroyed in the riots of 1848, and a new one erected. After leaving Ceylon they just touched at Madras, which was not a very easy thing, in consequence of the exposed state of the shore, and the immense quantity of surf through which passengers had to be carried by men before they could reach the shore. They found that Mr. Page, the solitary missionary there, was making a great effort to constitute his church self-supporting, and to induce the members to become helpers in the work of diffusing the gospel beyond. Having, with some difficulty and discomfort, got on board the boat again, they sailed for Calcutta, and reached that splendid city in safety. After a brief stay with the brethren there, they set out for Benares,—four hundred miles from Calcutta. There being no railroad at present, their progress was slow, and its pleasantness was not increased by the circumstance that no inns were to be met with on the road. Instead of these, however, there are places of accommodation situated at eight or ten miles distance from each other along the line of route, termed Dawk-bungaloes. Five days and a half were consumed in travelling 400 miles. Benares was really a large and splendid city, but full of temples dedicated to the idol gods. Approaching these temples there might be seen a great number of large images, representing Honeyman, the monkey god, the people doing homage and performing acts of worship as they pass along. The city contained 300,000 inhabitants; and in addition there were always approaching to it a large number of pilgrims from all parts of India. It was stated to contain at least 1,000 heathen temples, many of them adorned with the most beautiful carvings, and the turrets covered with gold leaf, which caused them to glitter in the sun. Sacred bulls were to be seen in all parts of the city, going in and out of the houses, taking a nibble at the rice, a little here and a little there. Sacred monkeys, too, were allowed to live in the trees and on the walls, and no one was permitted to molest them. The missionaries, Small, Hineg, and Smith, were all visited. Some efficient schools were found in full operation. At the examination of one of these schools, brethren belonging to the London and the Church Missionary Societies were present, expressing their pleasure at what they had seen; and afterwards kindly invited the deputation to visit their schools in turn. They did so, and were much gratified. In Mr. Smith's own residence there were very interesting scenes taking place in the congregating there of about 150 of the most wretched people for instruction. Mrs. Smith was also doing much by her Orphan Institution, which she has now conducted for many years. Leaving Benares, the deputation proceeded to Cawnpore, not as tation of the Baptist Missionary Society, but there was a church in the place, under the care of a good man—Mr. Greenway, who was engaged in business there. Having made a short, but interesting and profitable visit at this place, they thought it right to go on to Delhi; from that place it had pleased God to remove the former beloved missionary, yet abundant evidence was afforded that he had not lived or laboured in vain. His wife and daughters remained there, and still found a little band of worshippers of the true God, rejoicing in the salvation of Jesus Christ. Having left Delhi, they passed on to Agra, where they met the excellent clergyman, and had some pleasing conversation with him. One of that gentleman's expressions was: "I fully believe that India will be Christianized in about 50 years, but I believe it will be by means of education." Thence they went to Chittowza, and returning, called at Cawnpore and Benares, Dwapurna, Patna, Mongua, Gurconia, Cutway, Sowering, and Dackah. Mr. Russell concluded by saying he believed, that for the reception of the gospel, India presented one of the finest fields in the whole world—the most inviting, the most encouraging; and after what had been done there by their own denomination, it would, he conceived, be peculiarly ungrateful to the God of all their mercies, and also unwise and inconsistent on their part, to suffer the matter to be abandoned, and allow themselves to relax in their efforts.

The Rev. Mr. Leechman then narrated a number of incidents which had occurred to him in a journey from Calcutta to Chittowza, which he had performed alone, and in spots where he had formerly laboured as a missionary.

The Chairman intimated that the rev. gentlemen will shortly publish a volume giving a more complete account of their journey. The meeting terminated with singing and prayer.

BRAUNSTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—The Rev. T. Stanion, of Uppingham, has accepted a unanimous invitation from the Baptist church at Braunston, Northamptonshire.

LIVERPOOL.—The Rev. J. Edwards, of Wavertree, has accepted a call to the pastoral office from the Baptist church in Soho-street, Liverpool, and will enter on his stated labours on the first Lord's day in August.

ABBOTT'S ROOTHING.—Yesterday week, Mr. Henry Stacey, upwards of seven years town missionary at Bishops Stortford, was publicly ordained as pastor of the church and congregation worshipping at the Independent chapel, Abbott's Roothing, Essex. The Rev. T. Finch, of Harlow, opened the services; Rev. J. Waddington, of London, delivered the introductory discourse; Rev. C. Barry, of Hatfield-heath, put the usual questions, and offered the ordination prayer; and the Rev. John Alexander, of Norwich, gave the charge. In the evening, the service was opened by Rev. C. Bateman, of Lincoln, the former pastor at Abbott's Roothing, after which a sermon to the people was preached by Rev. W. A. Hurndall, of Bishops Stortford. The attendance was very numerous, and several ministers from neighbouring churches were present.

THE HEBRIDES.—The accounts received last week from the Isle of Skye are exceedingly painful, and prove the necessity of greatly increased efforts for the relief of thousands who are with difficulty kept in existence by the relief sent to them. In the parish of Broadford there is a population of upwards of three thousand, two-thirds of which are in a state of utter want. In one district, with a population of nearly six hundred, there are only four families who do not need relief. The supplies forwarded by the Rev. John Kennedy to this parish have been distributed among five hundred families, many of whom may be said to owe their life to the kindness of the friends who have contributed to this fund. We hope that the appeal on behalf of these poor sufferers will be still more largely and generously responded to.

PRINCE ALBERT AT THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—Wednesday, the third day of the show was appointed by the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society for the grand annual dinner of the members, and, as it was understood that Prince Albert and a great number of other distinguished guests were to be present, the dinner tickets, of which 2,000 were issued, were soon disposed of. The dinner hour was fixed for four in the afternoon, and shortly before that time his Royal Highness arrived, accompanied by the Marquis of Abercorn, the Hon. Colonel Grey and Colonel Seymour. He proceeded amid the cheers of a dense mass of people, who had assembled in the adjoining meadow, to the magnificent pavilion in the Home Park, where the whole of the 2,000 guests rose *en masse*, and welcomed him with a cheer which must have been heard on the Castle terrace. The Duke of Richmond presided. After the dinner the President having proposed the Queen's health in a speech which excited great enthusiasm, gave that of Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal family. In responding, his Royal Highness said:—

Some years have already elapsed since I last dined with you in this migratory pavilion; and I am glad that you should have pitched it this day under the walls of Windsor Castle, and that I should myself have an opportunity of bidding you a hearty welcome in the Home Park [cheers]. Your encampment singularly contrasts with that which the barons of England—the feudal lords of the land—with their retainers, erected round old Windsor Castle, on a similar mead, though not exactly in the same locality. They came then clad in steel, with lance and war-horse. You appear in a more peaceful attire, and the animals you bring with you to the meeting are the tokens of your successful cultivation of the arts of peace. King John came trembling amongst his subjects, unwillingly compelled to sign that great charter which has ever since been your birthright [loud cheers]. Your sovereign came confiding among her loyal and loving people; she came to admire the results of their industry, and to encourage them to persevere in their exertions; and the gratification which the Queen has felt at the sight of your splendid collection must, I am sure, be participated in by all who examine it [cheers]. I am doubly pleased at this success, not only because it is witnessed by the many visitors from foreign lands now within our shores, whom every Englishman must wish to inspire with respect for the state of British agriculture, but also because I feel, to a certain degree, personally responsible for having deprived you of one, generally most interesting, feature of your show—I mean the field fruits, and the agricultural machines and implements. Though separated from your collection, they are seen to great advantage in another Royal park [loud cheers]—and you will be glad to hear that whatever the difficulty may be in deciding upon the superiority of the works of industry and art sent to the Crystal Palace by the different nations of the earth, the British agricultural implements are acknowledged, by common consent, to stand there almost without a rival [great cheering].

M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian ambassador, said he congratulated himself that, through the privilege of seniority it had fallen to the lot of a Fleming to address this distinguished assembly of practical and scientific agriculturists. Flemish husbandry had been in England familiar as household words ever since the time when messengers were sent to Flanders to provide a salad for the Royal table [laughter and cheers] down to the day when their economic

system was the subject of one of the earliest publications of this society. Lord Portman proposed "The Union of Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce" [cheers]—a toast which, he said, comprehended the earth, and all that was therein—all its different interests meeting together, not in envy or ill-will, but each working for the advantage of all. Mr. A. Lawrence, the American minister, and Lord Ashburton, were among the subsequent speakers. The exhibition closed on Thursday.

[JULY 23,

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TENANT FARMERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—I cordially sympathize with you in the great general principles promulgated by the *Nonconformist*, and seldom, to my comparatively limited observation, find much that savours of exaggeration. There is, however, one class of the community of whose internal concerns you appear to me to have formed notions that cannot be borne out by fact—not an unimportant class, either, as it respects the public welfare, but one, perhaps, considered by politicians generally as of small moment in questions requiring stir and agitation—I mean the Agricultural Tenantry. Retiring, and quiet, they have too frequently been the dupes of those whose land they till. Whilst enabled comfortably to provide for their families, they have not looked far beyond the confines of "the farm," hence the proverbial deficiency of the class in this go-ahead age. On political questions and public matters, they have not been careful to inform themselves; and except when called on by their landlord to aid him at county elections, the periodical visit to their markets only has varied their life's routine. This has now been altered; the monotonous round of their occupations is wofully disturbed; the successful efforts of manufacturers, &c., have effected a change which has fallen like a shell in their midst; the seasons roll round, but the usual supplies of money consequent on them are cut off—cash payments have suffered no material change, whilst the means to meet them have been reduced by 35 to 40 per cent. This began in 1848, and each succeeding year has deepened their depression and diminished their resources. One expense and convenience has been relinquished after another, till at the present time the actual condition of the tenantry, taken in the mass, is a scene of embarrassments and difficulty. To the thoughtful mind this cannot be at all surprising. The existing arrangements were made with grain estimated at full one-third more than it has realized the last four years, whilst rent, tithes, and labour, have suffered no material change. I am aware many will question the latter item; but as a tenant-farmer, occupying nearly three hundred acres, I can testify that the aggregate diminution has not exceeded 7 per cent. Now, in this state of things, produced by legislative changes, it is not unnatural for tenant-farmers to feel greatly annoyed, and were they as prone to agitate in political combinations as some other classes are, they would, ere this, have caused our rulers trouble. Some may say that legislation is not wholly the cause; this may be said, but experience proves the fact. I grant if corn-laws had never been imposed, the high prices for the use of land might never have been demanded, but the law giving this stimulus to exacting landowners, and then suddenly altering it, has effected all the mischief. The fate of the present race of tenantry is sealed; some will lose all, and all will be wofully impoverished if they can struggle on. Corn-laws will not be reimposed, nor is it desirable they should—originally unjust, let them go; some day this, like other matters, will find its level; but in this interval, tenant-farmers have a right to expect some consideration from those whose successful agitations have so injured them and benefited themselves. They have no right to expect that in the teeth of their desolation some snug recipient of £500 a-year, exulting in the reduction of his expenses annually for all his necessities, should look out of his office in the "city," and proclaim, through your influential journal, "All things work well." Let him come into the provinces—let him inquire the state of "trade" in agricultural districts, he will find it's anything but favourable; a collapse on spending has occurred, spoken of by the *Patriot* last week as a "phenomenon"—no strange thing to us who are in the secret. Farmers have lost, are losing, and will lose; the mass of the community, landlords as well as others, reap the advantage—let not their anxieties and troubles be heightened by the mocking declaration, "All things work well."

I cannot lengthen this epistle by any reference to remedies; the only present resource is industry and thrifit close fisted, anxious care of "money," to the detriment, alas, of benevolent and philanthropic institutions.

I am, Mr. Editor, your sincere well-wisher,
A COUNTRY FARMER.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK'S MEMBER.—Mr. Edward Strutt was elected, on Wednesday, for the borough of Arundel, vacant by the resignation of Lord Arundel and Surrey. He made a profession of faith to a "very small assemblage" of "independent" electors; declared himself a Reformer who had had a hand in passing the Reform Bill, and who now thought that the time was come when a further extension of electoral privileges was "safe and desirable;" he was also a Free-trader, prepared to resist all change towards Protection. Upon the religious question he said that, as a member of the Church of England, he could not take the same view as their late excellent representative upon Papal aggression, but he "yielded to no man in his ardent desire to promote the cause of religious liberty"—by which phrase he did not "merely mean the full toleration of Protestant Dissenters or Roman Catholics, but he meant equality in the eye of the law."—Lord Arundel is likely to rise in political importance by the paternal displeasure. Mr. John O'Connell has at last positively resigned the representation of Limerick; and the Catholic electors have invited the spirited champion of their faith to accept the vacant seat. The *Tablet* furnishes the following piece of intelligence in connexion with his lordship's resignation of the family borough:—"When Lord Arundel was in Paris, before the session opened, every effort was made by the Whigs to prevent his return to England. They offered him a German embassy." Lord Arundel determined to come over to Parliament. "The Whigs then set the Duke of Norfolk upon his son, and, under this kind of pressure—of which the origin, of course, was in Downing-street—Lord Arundel agreed to a compromise, of which part of the terms were that, as soon as the Titles Bill passed the Commons, he would resign his seat for Arundel."

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

1851.

MASTER OF ARTS.

BRANCH 1.—CLASSICS.

Leatham, Edward Aldam University College
BRANCH 3.—LOGIC, MORAL PHILOSOPHY, PHILOSOPHY OF THE MIND, POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY, POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Barker, Philip Chapman Spring-hill College

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Wills, Alfred University College

SECOND DIVISION.

Bruce, Samuel University College
Hepburn, John Gotch University College
O'Donovan, Patrick St. Patrick's College, Carlow
Palmer, Hamilton Charles University College

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION.

Wills, Alfred (Scholarship) University College
Bruce, Samuel University College
Hepburn, John Gotch University College
Palmer, Hamilton Charles University College

MATRICULATION.—1851.

FIRST DIVISION.

Abrams, Barnett University College
Anstie, Francis Edmund University College
Anthony, Thomas Spring-hill College
Ashton, Robert Stone Mill-hill Grammar School
Austin, Alfred Stonyhurst College

Baxter, Henry Elmhurst Queen's College, Birmingham
Bayliffe, Edward Stephens Spring-hill College
Bell, John Greenwich Proprietary School

Bennett, Alfred William University College
Birch, William Richard Private Tuition

Black, John Rankine University College
Blackmore, Samuel Haywood Wesley College, Sheffield

Broadman, Charles Stonyhurst College
Bolton, Thomas King's College

Bond, Francis Thomas Queen's College, Birmingham
Bonser, John Private Tuition

Breen, William St. Paul's College, Prior Park
Brightwell, Daniel Private Tuition

Brown, Thomas Edwin Burton Guy's Hospital
Brown, Thomas Watson Wesley College, Sheffield

Cattell, Edward Private Tuition
Cattell, William King's College

Cayley, Henry King's College
Cheetham, John Frederic Private Tuition

Chignell, Hendrick Agnes Private Tuition
Clapton, Edward St. Thomas's Hospital

Clark, James Paine Private Tuition
Corbould, George Giles Bristol Medical School

Cotton, William Savery King's College
Courtauld, Louis Edgbaston Prop. Gram. School

Coxens-Hardy, Clement W. H. University College
Crassweller, Harris Stepney College

Cribb, Arthur John Private Tuition
Dallas, Charles Stuart King's College

Darby, Edmund King's College
Davies, John Morgan Frodsham Academy

Davis, Joseph Upton Amersham Grammar School
Davis, Josiah Wathen Amersham Grammar School

Day, Archibald University College
Deck, Samuel John Private Tuition

Douglas, Alexander Stonyhurst College
Dowling, Giles Spring-hill College

Dyson, William Wesley College, Sheffield

Earle, John Stepney College
Eccles, Alexander Mill-hill Grammar School

Edwards, St. John University College
Farmer, John Stonyhurst College

Fishbourne, James Culbert Stepney College
Fletcher, William Roby Lancashire Independent Coll.

Fox, Francis Edward Private Tuition
Foxwell, James John St. Paul's College, Prior Park

Frysell, Joseph Queen's College, Birmingham

Fulcher, George Augustus St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Fullarton, Archibald William Elizabeth College, Guernsey

Geden, Arthur Jewitt Wesley College, Sheffield

Gibson, Alexander Mill-hill Grammar School

Gordon, James University College
Gradwell, Joseph Stonyhurst College

Graham, Thomas Spring-hill College
Grain, William King's College

Greenwood, Major London Hospital
Gutteridge, Matthew Private Tuition

Guy, Robert Edwards St. Gregory's Coll., Downside
Gwyther, John Howe Chorlton High School

Hamilton, William Douglas University College
Harbour, Edward Henry King's College School

Harris, William University College
Harrison, John Valentine Private Tuition

Hensman, Alfred Peach Mill-hill Grammar School
Holberton, Vaughan Henry A. Private Tuition

Howard, Joseph University College
Howley, Edward University College

Hull, Henry Charles University College
Johnston, Thomas Private Tuition

Jones, William Brittan University College School
Jones, William Price University College

Joy, Samuel Wesley College, Sheffield
Kitching, Charles Watson Westminster Hospital

Lawford, Rowland University College
Lemon, William George University College

Lidgett, George City of London School
Lingham, George King's College

Lingham, Thomas Lawford University College
Lyth, John St. Peter's School, York

Macfie, Matthew Spring-hill College
McGuire, Thomas St. Paul's College, Prior Park

Maclean, John New College, London
Magennis, John Auld Royal Belfast Academy Inst.

Magrath, Miles Monk Elizabeth College, Guernsey
Maudsley, Henry Private Tuition

Meade, Joseph St. Paul's College, Prior Park
Miall, Philip Edward Private Tuition

Morris, William Whytehead Leeds Medical School
Moulton, William Fiddian Wesley College, Sheffield

Mullins, William Edward King's College
Mursell, James Baptist College, Bristol

O'Brien, Francis Stonyhurst College
Ord, William Miller King's College School

Pace, Henry Catholic Collegiate School
Paddison, Howard Private Tuition

Palmer, George Caernarthen College
Paul, Josiah Private Tuition

Pegram, Albert Cole Mill-hill Grammar School
Penison, Lewis Frederick St. Gregory's Coll., Downside

Philbrick, Frederick Adolphus Private Tuition

Picot, James Allanson Lancashire Independent Coll.

Potter, William Henry Chorlton High School
Powell, Frank St. Bartholomew's Hospital

Prout, Ebenezer Private Tuition
Rabbins, George Lancashire Independent Coll.

Rogers, George Goddard Mill-hill Grammar School
Rule, Martin Luther Wesley College, Sheffield

Sadler, Michael Thomas Wesley College, Sheffield
Schofield, James Baptist College, Bristol

Scurrah, John Detherow Private Tuition
Sidgreaves, Thomas Stonyhurst College

Sims, William Queenwood College
Smith, Edwin Manchester New College

Smith, Horace William King's College

Smith, James Napper Private Tuition
Smith, William Allis Queen's College, Birmingham
Soden, Frank Cheshunt College
Southey, Henry Willes University College
Story, George Jonathan King's College
Tempie, Joseph Abbott King's College
Theilwall, Henry Martyn King's College
Thomas, John Cheshunt College
Thomson, John Radford Private Tuition
Thomson, William Stonyhurst College
Thornton, James Howard King's College
Thorowgood, John Charles University College
Turner, Henry Manchester New College
Tyrrell, Walter St. Thomas's Hospital
Warren, Edward Edgbaston Prop. Gram. Schol.
Waugh, George Private Tuition
Welsby, Thomas Stonyhurst College
West, Henry James Eastern College, Fakenham
West, James Fitzjames Hadleigh Diocesan School
Wilkinson, Joseph Cradock Manchester New College
Williams, William Chambers Frodsham Academy
Wolston, Christopher Queen's College, Birmingham
Woodward, James Stonyhurst College
Wormald, Percival Henry Private Tuition
Worsley, Philip John University College
Wyman, William Sanderson King's College School

SECOND DIVISION.

Ainslie, Oliver Alexander University College
Alexander, Samuel Maxwell University College
Bennett, Thomas St. Patrick's College, Carlow
Blink, Henry Simpson King's College
Brown, John Lancaster School
Burgett, Frederick Augustus King's College
Cameron, Donald Roderick Private Tuition
Carver, Eustace John Private Tuition
Castaneda, Michael King's College School
Clapham, William Queen's College, Birmingham
Coivill, William Henry Private Tuition
Coulton, Walter John University College
Coulton, Frederick Private Tuition
Cunning, Henry King's College
Daldy, Frederick Richard Private Tuition
Dalton, Frederick Charing-cross Hospital
Davies, John Redfern Queen's College, Birmingham
Davis, Theodore King's College
Day, Albert Bryan Queen's College, Birmingham
Down, Henry Wilcox Queen's College, Birmingham
Dunn, Robert William Edgbaston Prop. Gram. School
Fawcett, James University College
Finch, William Corbin Private Tuition
Gordon, James Newell University College
Goward, Henry Eastern College, Fakenham
Graham, Henry William University College
Greg, Albert University College School
Groser, William Howse University College
Hamer, Job Private Tuition
Hey, William King's College
Howell, Edward Tucker King's College
Hurman, Henry Buffen St. Thomas's Hospital
Husband, John Bake Bideford Grammar School
Jackson, John Hughlings Private Tuition
King, Thomas Private Tuition
Lloyd, Edmund Eyre Private Tuition
Mantell, Riners London Hospital
Marshall, Henry Bristol Medical School
Millard, William Joseph King's College School
Miller, Edmund Eastern College, Fakenham
Norton, Alg. Charles Wodehouse Middlesex Hospital
O'Brien, Hugh Stonyhurst College
Pershore, John Manchester New College
Phelan, John St. Patrick's College, Carlow
Pitcock, George Mayris Guy's Hospital
Raimondi, Llewelyn Willoughby Private Tuition
Reed, Richard Joseph University College
Robinson, Arthur University College
Sawyer, Robert Henry St. Paul's School
Silvant, Francis Syngue King's College School
Slater, Robert University College
Smith, Frederick Porter Private Tuition
Smith, Gordon Sidney R. Wells King's College
Spence, Thomas Trinity College, Dublin
Stedman, James Henry Queen's College, Birmingham
Stevens, Robert Private Tuition
Stevenson, Thomas King's College
Stone, Charles King's College
Suckling, Cornelius Private Tuition
Trevor, George Raymond Queen's College, Birmingham
Turner, Robert Queen's College, Birmingham
Wallace, Richard Unthank King's College
Webb, John Craske King's College
Whitaker, Philip Francis King's College
White, Esmonde St. Patrick's College, Carlow
Wilson, Josiah Henry Private Tuition

UNIFORM OCEAN POSTAGE.—We are happy to see, as one of the good effects of the Exhibition, a manifestation of a desire on the part of our foreign visitors to endeavour to promote a more moderate and uniform system of charges for the ship transit of letters and printed papers. The following gentlemen have already consented to act for the purpose of pressing the subject upon the attention of the governments of their respective countries:—Lord Ashburton, Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart., Sir John Burgoyne, Mr. William Brown, M.P., Chevalier de Burg (Austria), Professor D'Aubigné, Baron Chas. Dupin (France), Professor Hancock, Mr. J. C. G. Kennedy (America), Mr. C. J. S. Lefevre, Dr. Lindley, Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, M.P., Mr. George Moffatt, M.P., Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir S. Northcote, Bart., Lieut.-Colonel W. Reid, R. E. Herr von Viebahn (Zollverein), the Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., and M. Wolowski.

THE PRESS LAWS.—The editor of the *Bedford Mercury*, a fortnight since, wanted to print a report in the shape of a pamphlet of a trial in which he and his fellow-townsmen were much interested; and remembering the misfortunes of the *Wakefield Examiner*, wrote beforehand to the Board of Inland Revenue, asking whether, by so doing, he should be breaking the law. The reply was, that "the report of a trial in a Court of Justice is public news, and cannot be printed, whether in the shape of a pamphlet or otherwise, without the newspaper stamp." This not satisfying the editor, he wrote again to the Secretary of the Board, desiring to be informed when, in the eye of the law, the report of the trial would cease to be news, and also the earliest date on which the republication might take place. To the second communication he received the following:—"Inland Revenue, Somerset House, London, 7th July, 1851. Sir,—In reply to your further letter of the 1st inst., I am directed to inform you that the Board would not object to the publication of the trial in question, in the shape of a pamphlet, unstamped, after the 19th inst."

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Agriculture, for the relief of, 16.
Arrest of Absconding Debtors Bill, in favour of, 1.
Attorneys' Certificates, for the repeal of duty on, 11.
Bishops, for repealing the Act of Henry as to election and confirmation of, 1.
Crystal Palace, for preserving, 44.
—, against, 1.
Foreign Flour, for an import duty on, 17.
Ecclesiastical Property in Ireland, for applying to secular uses, 1.
Education (Ireland) against the present system, 29.
Newspapers, for abolition of burdens on, 6.
Pharmacy Bill, in favour of, 12.
—, against, 1.
Ocean Penny Postage, for the establishment of, 1.
Spirituous Liquors, for inquiry into the laws affecting, 1.
Wesleyan Methodists, for an inquiry into the disputes of, 3.
Registration of Assurance Bill, for alteration or rejection of, 39.

BILLS PRESENTED AND READ A FIRST TIME.
Sheep, &c., Contagious Disease Act Continuation Bill.
Attorney's and Solicitor's Regulation Act Amendment Bill.
Representative Peers for Scotland Bill.
Commons Enclosure (No. 2) Bill.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.
Tithe-rent charge assessment.
Battersea Park Amendment Extension Bill.
Local Acts Preliminary Enquiries Bill.
Grand Jury Ceas (Ireland) bill.
Poor Law Relief Act Continuation Bill.
Commons Enclosure (No 2) Bill.
Soap Duty Allowances Bill.
Militia Pay Bill.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.
Unlawful Oaths (Ireland) Bill.
Turnpike Roads (Ireland) Bill.
Private Lunatic Asylum (Ireland) Bill.
Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill.
Turnpike Trusts Arrangement Bill.
Stock-in-Trade Bill.
Marriages (India) Bill.
Copyhold and Enclosure Commission Bill.
Victoria Park Bill.
Charitable Institutions Notices Bill.
Tithe-rent Charge Assessment Bill.
Merchant Seamen's Fund Bill.

DEBATES.

ADMISSION OF JEWS TO PARLIAMENT.
The second reading of the Oath of Abjuration (Jews) Bill was moved in the House of Lords on Thursday evening, by the LORD CHANCELLOR. Having explained the precise as well as the general object of the bill, his lordship contrasted the former with the present state of the law and of public sentiment regarding the Jews. They were now, by law, capable of acting as magistrates, they could fill municipal offices, could sit in judgment on matters of life and death, and adjudicate on the most important rights of property. Having discharged such functions with loyalty and integrity, there could be no reason for excluding them from the Legislature. And were they not socially qualified for legislative duties? Did they not understand the rights of property, and give securities? —[a question which the House interrupted and responded to by a burst of laughter.] He quoted a passage from the eminent Vattel, on the injustice and impolicy of religious disabilities; and in reply to the allegation of a special disqualification—that Jews are of no country—he read from the correspondence of Lavater with Mendelssohn the following among other passages. Mendelssohn wrote:—

It is objected that Jews are too indolent for agriculture, and too proud for mechanical trades; that they would uniformly select the arts and sciences as less laborious and more profitable. But it would not be so if the restrictions were removed; "men of genius and talent will, of course, embrace the learned professions; those of inferior capacities will turn their minds to mechanical trades, &c.," and each will contribute, according to his station in life, his quota to the aggregate of productive labour.

On the appearances of Divine displeasure under which the Jews rested, his lordship read an eloquent extract from the writings of Robert Hall, who "could never be mentioned without admiration." If it was urged against them, that they had crucified the Son of God, it should be also remembered on their behalf that the Saviour prayed his heavenly Father to forgive them, as they knew not what they did. It was for their lordships, at all events, without regard to the mysterious purposes of Providence, to act upon the plain injunction of the law, to do justice and love mercy [cheers].

Earl NELSON contended that neither the concession nor the use of merely administrative powers gave the Jews any right to claim legislative functions. He admitted that in one sense the Parliament of England was not strictly Christian, yet that fact afforded the strongest argument against the proposed measure; for in another sense, our Legislature was Christian; and, if they admitted the Jew to a seat in the other House, they could exclude men of no creed from any office or trust. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Lord WODEHOUSE called upon the opponents of the bill to show any warrant or authority for maintaining that where Christians formed the majority of any community they were entitled to retain in their own hands all offices of power and dignity. The Jews were no more aliens than were the descendants of any foreigners settled in England. He hoped the House would now give a final sanction to the principle that the possession of civil and political privileges was not to be dependent upon religious opinion.

The Archbishop of DUBLIN said he had not altered the opinion on this subject he had frequently expressed in speech and print. He had never advocated the admission of the Jews to Parliament, but the leaving of the constitutional privilege of free choice to the electors. He was not in favour of

admitting the Jew to Parliament more than the Hindoo or the Mahometan. What he was in favour of was the removal of all restrictions upon the electors with respect to the persons they should elect, unless there could be shown to be danger from allowing them the free exercise of their judgment [hear]. He had always steadily abstained from saying anything in favour of the Jews [a laugh]. It was for Christians that he spoke when he felt himself prohibited from allowing any secular penalty or civil disabilities to be imposed upon persons holding Jewish opinions. Such penalties and disabilities he regarded as inconsistent with the declarations of our Saviour — "My kingdom is not of this world;" and, "Render unto Caesar (the idolatrous Roman Emperor) the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's." It was too much the fault of the Legislature of this country to legislate for particular occasions, but this was probably occasioned by the pressure of public business, obliging our public men to do not the best they would, but the best within their reach. He was far from saying that there was no political danger from admitting the Roman Catholics to Parliament, but he thought that Parliament did well to brave that danger. There could be no doubt that whatever danger threatened the Established Church arose more from the admission of Roman Catholics and Dissenters than of Jews. He remembered having heard it urged that they ought to show their gratitude to Providence for the great victories which had attended the arms of this country in India, by maintaining the restriction now proposed to be removed, as doing honour to Christianity. He trusted that neither under victory nor defeat, calamity nor prosperity, would he or any of their lordships be ever disposed to show indifference or disregard to religion; but how the victories or any sort of success which had fallen to the share of this country were supposed to be connected with the maintenance of this disability—he called it not of the Jews, but of the Christian electors—he could not conceive [hear, hear]. With respect to the victories in India, where would those victories have been, if all the soldiers who would not take an oath "on the true faith of a Christian" had been disbanded? [hear, hear.] Nineteen-tenths of them, he believed, were Mahometans and Hindoos; but yet the State was ready to make use of their services. He conceived that the electors had a right to demand this as British subjects, and still more as Christians and as followers of Him who disavowed all connexion with political ascendancy and political power, and with any desire to set up or overthrow temporal government [hear, hear].

The Earl of SHAPFESBURY opposed the bill, not in a spirit of bigotry, or from a sentiment of vengeance towards the Jews; nor even upon the consideration that that race had been, and still were, a distinct nation, remaining aloof from the mass of British subjects; but as the token of religious indifference among ourselves, and from the rigour of our own religion. The inherent principles of the Hebrew faith compelled its members to an active opposition against Christianity.

Consider (said his lordship), what the Jew demands—look first to his peculiar character and position. We will readily admit that he is an honourable and upright man, liberal and humane, with adequate intellectual acquirements. But his very existence and profession are perpetual and manifest protests against the reception of Christianity; he declares it to be, in all its forms, circumstances, and capabilities, false and hurtful; he cannot take shelter, like the infidel, under the plea that, however erroneous it be, the general submission to it is beneficial as a means of public order, because the general acceptance is a reflection on himself, and stamps him with a disagreeable notoriety. This is the well-known creed and feeling of his nation all over the world, in every people and kingdom under heaven: it is, therefore, not the opinion and resolve of an obscure and scanty class, suddenly and capriciously entertained—it is the faith of a whole people, the inheritance from their forefathers, universally, openly, and consistently maintained [hear, hear]. His very existence, as it were, depends on such public and determined protests; and, if he be conscientious, he must take no middle course—he must publicly assert it, seek by all legitimate means to diffuse it, and lend no aid, direct or indirect, to the advance of its adversary.

Such a man had no right to demand to legislate for a Christian nation and a Christian Church—and Parliament had no right, no moral right, to comply with the demand. To do so, would be to surrender a great and holy principle—and, even from sentiments of veneration and sympathy towards those who were "beloved for the fathers' sakes," and respected for their own, this solemn charge could be yielded up to no authority less than that which originally imposed it [cheers].

The Earl of CARLISLE rested his defence of the measure upon the great rule of Christian morals, "Do unto others as ye would they should do to you;" and upon that explicit declaration of the nature of Christianity, "My kingdom is not of this world." What was required by justice to our fellow men, was also required by the nature of that kingdom which would not admit of its privileges being granted or withheld by the rude and coarse machinery of oaths, declarations, monopolies, and exclusions. It was admitted that those tests were not adequate to prevent the profligate and profane from entering the legislature—why, then, try to exclude by these means those whose unbelief might excite our compassion, but did not disentitle them to social confidence? And, after all, this was the habit of paganism, and not of Christianity.

"*Jurandasque tuum per nomen ponimus aras.*" Christianity (he continued), viewed in the light of its own sublime character, and its own divine pretensions, does not stand in need of any such earthly bulwarks. If these bulwarks are unavailing, as I con-

ceive them to be—if Christianity does not require nor command—and I challenge the most vehement opponents of this measure to show me the place in which Christianity does require or command them [hear, hear]—but, if Christianity does not require nor command them, then, I contend, that to act in the spirit—I will not here raise the question of justice—but I say to act in the spirit of kindness and generosity is the course which would be most consistent with Christianity. I have confined myself (the noble earl concluded) to the task which I originally prescribed to myself. I have not attempted to deal with the question of policy or prudence—I have not adverted to the topics which might have been brought forward respecting the disposition of constituencies with reference to Jewish representatives, or respecting the risk which you incur by persevering year after year in refusing your assent to a bill sent up to you by the House of Commons on a matter concerning the composition of their own body [hear, hear]. Neither have I alluded to that which I firmly believe—that sooner or later your lordships will give your assent to this just and healing measure. I have urged it merely as a question of Christian principle.

The Earl of WINCHESTER took up the challenge of the noble lord, and cited the direction of the Apostle John, immediately following an enunciation of the divinity of Christ—"If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither bid him God speed." He solemnly declared that to pass this bill would be to outrage the religious feelings of the nation, and bring down the judgment of God [hear, hear].

The Earl of WICKLOW referred to the repeated majorities by which the principle of the measure had been affirmed in the House of Commons, in the face of which he maintained their lordships ought not to persist in refusing it. He did not think, however, that they were proceeding in the best way to remedy the wrong inflicted on the Jews. There should be a more comprehensive mode of dealing with these oaths, so as to relieve the consciences of some members of the peerage; and if the bill reached committee, he would endeavour so to modify it there.

The Duke of ARGYLL addressed himself to the arguments of the Earl of Shaftesbury, pressing him closely with the expression that it was some gratification to him that avowed infidels, like Bolingbroke and Gibbon, had sworn upon the faith of a Christian, as bearing a public testimony to that religion which, the noble duke contended, was simply a compulsory act of hypocrisy, in which he could find nothing honourable to Christianity or gratifying to himself. He also pointed out the inconsistency of professing to stand upon the ground of high principle in refusing to the Jew legislative power, and yet permitting him to exercise electoral power. What was called principle, he (the Duke) would call traditional feeling. He felt immense admiration for the opinions maintained by the late Dr. Arnold in reference to the connexion between Church and State. In a theoretical point of view, that was the highest point of perfection at which human nature could arrive—the Church one with the State, and the State one with the Church, and both acting in unison. But it was impossible to avoid recognising the fact that, in the present state of society—split into various religious divisions—that could never be realized. Dealing, then, with things as they were, he believed it to be neither just nor reasonable to exclude from Parliament, on spiritual grounds, men otherwise competent [hear, hear].

The Bishop of NORWICH briefly supported, Lord ABINGER and the Earl of GALLOWAY opposed, the bill.

The Bishop of Oxford had risen once or twice to speak, but when the Earl of Galloway sat down, was engaged in conversation near the throne. The LORD-CHANCELLOR instantly left the woolsack, and commenced his brief reply; briskly returning as soon as he had concluded, he put the question before the Bishop had time to interpose.

The numbers on the division were:—

Content (for the second reading)—	
Present	60
Proxies	48
	—108
Not content (against the second reading)—	
Present	82
Proxies	62
	—144

Majority against the second reading, 36.

THE BOROUGH OF HARWICH.

In the House of Commons, Mr. BANKES, in pursuance of an understanding come to on the previous day, moved that the general committee of elections be instructed to appoint a select committee of seven members, to investigate the allegations contained in a petition respecting the late election for Harwich. In this petition a complaint was made against the Government of having interfered in that election, and it was due to the character of the Ministry, Mr. Bankes urged, that a full inquiry should be instituted into the circumstances of the case.

Some discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. COBDEN, Sir B. HALL, Mr. DUNCOMBE, and other members, opposed the motion, on the ground that inquiry was unnecessary, for the electoral character of the borough was wholly gone, and its invertebrate corruption called for the summary infliction of the penalty of disfranchisement.

Mr. DISRAELE remarked that the principal object for inquiry was not the purity of the Harwich election, but the conduct of a Government official. The privileges of the House were therefore in question.

The House divided, and Mr. Bankes's motion was carried by a majority of 2—82 to 80.

THE HORFIELD ESTATE, &c.

The subject of the conduct of the Bishop of Gloucester with reference to this estate, was again raised by Mr. P. MILES, on a motion for going into Committee of Supply. Observing that the bishop was accused of having violated a moral engagement, Mr. Miles remarked that Mr. Murray, the Secretary to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, when hard pressed by the committee, could hardly say there was any moral obligation on the part of the bishop, not to renew the lease; as to the present bishop's predecessors, a son of Bishop Grey had written stating that sum of money was offered to that prelate to renew the lease, and only refused because considered too low; and it was stated by persons in the confidence of Bishop Allen that he also would have consented to a renewal if a sufficient fine had been offered. The present bishop was told by his immediate predecessor (Bishop Allen) that there was no obligation of the kind; in July, 1848, the bishop wrote to Lord John Russell, when Mr. Horrman's imputation first reached him, denying that he had taken the see under any condition of the kind, which the commissioners endorsed in a letter to the bishop in November of the same year. Mr. Horrman had made a mistake of five years, representing a correspondence that took place in 1847 to have taken place in 1842. The blank between the words "very" and "a part," in that correspondence must have been the secretary's doing—the bishop declared there was no omission whatever. The three lives for which the estate was renewed were not those of his own children, but of the royal princesses. As he resigned, at the same time, a living worth between £700 and £800 a-year, and the income of the estate was only £545, he lost by the arrangement. Mr. Miles then read from the bishop's own statement of the case, and concluded by saying he hoped the rev. prelate might now, in the words of the member for Cockermouth, "hold up his head again in public as an honest man."

Mr. HORSMAN acknowledged that no statement could be more fair and no criticism less disagreeable than Mr. MILES'; but he (Mr. Horsman) had founded his charges, which were not confined to a single individual, upon public evidence, to which Mr. Miles had not made any allusion; and, repeating the statements he had made on former occasion, he read the portions of evidence upon which he had based them. Mr. Murray, he observed, it was now the fashion to describe as the evil genius of the commission. The commission had been Mr. Murray's evil genius [loud laughter]—he had been petted by it, put forward to conceal or defend its proceedings, debauched and demoralized by it [laughter, and hear, hear]. As to the blank that was now asserted to have been an interpolation, he put it to any one who understood the construction of language, whether that was possible? So good an English scholar as the bishop would not have written, "I did not meditate playing the very part which he assigned me." Besides, the context bore out the signification he had given to it. A vindication of the Bishop of Gloucester, Mr. Horsman remarked, had been made, not more ably, but more artistically, in another place; and he proceeded to analyse and answer the recent speech of the Bishop of Oxford, noticing the inaccuracies into which he had been led, but which did not, he contended, substantially affect his statements. He then reviewed the whole conduct of the Bishop of Gloucester with reference to his episcopal income, alleging that he had received a large amount beyond that which had been fixed by act of Parliament for the united sees; and, in respect to the lease of Horfield, an estate now producing £3,000 a year, he put the case thus:—The Bishop of Gloucester gave up £500 a-year for the life of a prelate who was about 68 years of age, and had taken in return immediate possession of £545 a-year for three lives, and for three lives possessing an estate subject to the interest of copyholders, the whole estate producing a rack-rent of £3,000 a-year; but, before these lives fell in, buildings might be erected on it to the value of £30,000. That was the equivalent given by the bishop, £500 a-year for an estate yielding £545, and an accruing and advantageous lease for three lives, whereby the estate was placed absolutely at his disposal and secured to his family. According to Mr. Finlaison, it was tantamount very nearly to entire alienation. The bishop might have exercised only a legal right, but had not acted up to his fiduciary character. He concluded with an animated description of the purposes to which the property perverted to episcopal uses might have been put, and the blessings it might have bestowed.

Mr. GLADSTONE taxed Mr. Horsman with travelling out of the very necessary defence of his own statements into the revenue of sees, and into a general disquisition upon the duties of bishops, of whom he had spoken in violent and unwarrantable terms. But the only relevant question was divisible into two—first, whether the Bishop of Gloucester had taken a course which called for the censure of the House; and, secondly, whether Mr. Horsman had exercised due diligence and care in the statement he had made to the House, and by which, when he made it, he wrought the House up to a high pitch of feeling. He insisted that that gentleman had entirely failed in proving his accuracy with respect to the imputations he had cast upon the bishop, whose case was that he had made use of rights which he possessed in common with every ecclesiastical proprietor. It might be that these were rights which ecclesiastical proprietors ought not to possess; but the merits of a system were one thing, and it was another to misrepresent those who were only acting under that system.

Sir J. GRAHAM, premising that he had not been a

member of the Ecclesiastical Commission till 1841, and that he had frequently expressed a strong opinion that the law, with respect to that commission, until amended last session, was not in a satisfactory state, observed, that he had had no acquaintance with Bishop Monk except from their intercourse at the board; but he had always viewed him as an accomplished scholar, as a gentleman of high character, and not niggardly in pecuniary matters. In this transaction he saw nothing to affect that reputation. He had satisfied himself that the bishop had an undoubted legal and equitable right to exercise the power he possessed over Horfield; and, also, that it was his intention to apply the fund arising from its sale to diocesan purposes conducive to the benefit of the Church.

Mr. AGLIONBY inquired of Sir James Graham, who had affirmed the legality and equity of the bishop's right, whether he was equally satisfied that it was a moral right? After Mr. MANGLES had reiterated the question, Sir JAMES GRAHAM read the resolution to which he had been a party at the Ecclesiastical Board, and which declared that the bishop was under no obligation, legal or equitable, to deal with Horfield otherwise than with any other estate; and added, that he had offered it to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners on very liberal terms, below the market price. Mr. LENNARD considered Sir James Graham's answer evasive, and wished for one more explicit. Sir JAMES, however, remained silent; and the discussion ceased.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY—THE CONSULAR ESTABLISHMENTS—THE REGIUM DONUM—THE QUEEN DOWAGER'S FUNERAL.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, Mr. Serjeant MURPHY moved for a select committee on the want of accommodation for the repair of steam vessels at Hawboline (Cork), in consequence of which the "Atlantic" had lately to put back to Liverpool. Other Irish members stated instances of inconvenience, and suggested uses to which the harbour might be put; but Sir F. BARING, as head of the Admiralty department, opposing the motion, it was rejected by 104 to 26.

The debate on the Horfield estate was then taken, after which, a vote of £148,490 for consular establishments abroad, was proposed. Mr. URQUHART moved its reduction by £4,000; and instanced Warsaw, Belgrade, Wallachia, Smyrna, Patras, Tripoli, Havannah, and Manilla, as places on which the reduction of consular salaries might very justly be made. Lord PALMERSTON thought himself better acquainted with the subject than the hon. member [a laugh], asserted the superiority of our consular service with that of France, and took up the cases indicated. The amendment was negatived by 153 to 43.

On the vote of £16,000 for extraordinary disbursements in connexion with the missions abroad, Mr. URQUHART proposed a reduction of £750, on the item for interpreters at Constantinople, but did not carry it to a division.

A vote of £108,205 for superannuations and retiring allowances of persons formerly employed in the public service was agreed to. Also, £3,750 for the relief of Toulonese and Corsican emigrants and loyal sufferers—£2,000 for the National Vaccine Establishment—£325 for the Refuge for the Destitute—and £4,450 for the Polish refugees and distressed Spaniards.

A vote of £6,166 being proposed for miscellaneous charges, formerly on the civil list, including allowance to Protestant Dissenting ministers in England and others, the Chancellor of the EXCHEQUER said, that, with regard to the item for Protestant Dissenting ministers, such a feeling of opposition to its continuance had been exhibited by the Dissenting body, that the present Government, if in office, would not place it on the votes of next year [hear]. It was placed on the votes this year because it was considered that it would not be right to withdraw it without notice.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS would divide the House against the vote. Mr. HINDLEY hoped the hon. gentleman would not persist in that intention after the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. KERSHAW thanked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the name of the Dissenters, for the course he had expressed his intention to take.

Mr. C. LUSHINGTON had come down to the House to oppose the vote, but after what the Chancellor of the Exchequer had said it would be unreasonable to press opposition.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS had received so many representations, from all parts of the country, that he had determined to take the sense of the House; but as the Government had promised that this should be the very last vote, he would not press his opposition now. He had objections, however, to other parts of the vote, such as the items for French refugees, and preachers in Lancashire. The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER told the hon. gentleman, that he would find those matters fully explained in the report of the committee on the Civil List charges. The vote was then agreed to.

The next vote was £650 for the Foundling Hospital at Dublin; at which the House stopped for that night.

On resuming on Friday evening, £9,883 for the House of Industry, £600 for the Female Orphans House, £1,750 for Westmoreland Lock Hospital, £600 for the Lying-in-Hospital, £1,200 for Dr. Steeven's Hospital, £3,040 for the House of Recovery and Fever Hospital, and £400 for the Hospital of Incurables, all in Dublin, were voted.

On the next vote £38,560 for nonconforming and Protestant Dissenting Ministers in Ireland Mr. W. WILLIAMS moved that it be disallowed. A return recently laid before the House showed that there

were 451 congregations whose ministers received this grant; these congregations paid £18,441 as stipends, or about £40 a-year each congregation. They comprised 86,450 families, or 432,250 persons, giving an aggregate payment for each individual to his minister of 41 farthings per annum. The same return stated that no class of Dissenters were in the habit of paying so little to their ministers as those receiving the Parliamentary grant. The Presbyterians of the north of Ireland were as wealthy as the same class in England, and were as able to bear the expense of their own ministers. The grant was equivalent to about £85 for each minister, or more than double the amount paid by their congregations. He contended that no portion of the public taxes of this country ought to be paid for the support of these ministers.

Mr. MCULLAGH said the hon. member for Lambeth had surprised him for once. The calculation he had referred to was made by a person called Duncan Chisholm, an absconding witness, who, consequently, could not be relied on. The hon. member ought rather to have proposed a reduction of the enormous revenues of the Established Church, which had not more members than the Presbyterian Church [hear, hear]. He regretted that the forms of the House would not allow him to move the increase of this extremely inefficient grant. Mr. C. LEWIS said nothing could be attended with worse public effect than the withdrawal of these grants, which had been first voted after the Revolution, and had since been annually continued. The justice of Parliament was involved in their continuance. They partook of the nature of an endowment of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. Within the last few years there had been an increase of £1,000 owing to the increase of the Presbyterian Churches. The grant had tended most materially to allay the angry feelings which formerly existed in the north of Ireland against this country.

Mr. ANSTREY said this was tantamount to an avowal that these grants were made to purchase the loyalty of the Presbyterians of the north of Ireland—the worst possible principle on which they could legislate; injurious both to the people who received, and the Government who made the grants. The sum was confessedly inadequate for the purpose, and, on their own principles, Government were bound to increase it; while the House, by affirming the principle, pledged itself to increase the vote if necessary. He had resisted the vote for the repairs of Maynooth, and on the same principle he should oppose all those partial grants. The Dissenters of Ireland themselves objected to these eleemosynary grants, and would rejoice in their withdrawal. They were the source of bitter feuds in Ireland, and were the means of dividing the bodies into so-called orthodox and heterodox parties. He would have the whole of this class of votes withdrawn, whereby they would do away with great differences between the Dissenters themselves.

Mr. W. J. FOX objected to this vote on the same ground as he had opposed the Maynooth grant. When this vote was first granted by the Irish Parliament it was only £8,100; but since they had had a pull on the English exchequer it had gone on increasing almost every year. He did not believe that the Presbyterian body had increased in proportion. The number of congregations might have increased, but there had been very little increase in the number of members. It was increased to £15,000 very soon after the Union—almost double the amount thought sufficient by the Irish Parliament—a proof of the greater liberality of the united legislature. He should support the amendment, though he had rather see the vote annually diminished until it was wholly withdrawn. Mr. S. CRAWFORD expressed his intention of voting against the grant.

Mr. G. HAMILTON said that the grant had been originally made in 1615 to encourage the settlement of Scotch Presbyterians in the north of Ireland. It was suspended by Cromwell on account of the unswerving loyalty of the Presbyterians to the house of Stuart.

Mr. MUNIZ opposed the grant on principle. If made to the Presbyterians, why should it not be given to the Catholics? He had opposed any endowment of the Catholics on this very principle.

Mr. E. B. ROCAS thought that retrenchment ought to begin with the Established Church. This grant was adapted by the state of things in Ireland. If the voluntary theory was to be carried out, let them not begin with these small grants, but with the revenues of the Protestant Church.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL would support the grant, as he considered its withdrawal would be felt by the Presbyterians as a very great hardship.

Mr. ALDERMAN SIDNEY thought it high time that these things were done away with. He had a memorial from a large body of English Dissenters, requesting him to oppose a similar grant for this country.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS said, if the Government would agree to the suggestion of Mr. FOX—to reduce the vote annually—he would not divide; otherwise he must do so. The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER could not give any such promise.

The House therefore divided, and the vote was agreed to by a majority of 72—115 to 43.

The sum of £6,589 to defray the expenses connected with the Concordatum Fund was agreed to.

On the vote of £9,969, to defray the expenses of the General Board of Health, Sir W. JOLLIFFE observed that the Board had spent £1,650 in about four months in experimenting on sites for cemeteries. Lord SEYMOUR said the expensive preliminaries of surveying were now concluded. Mr. FOX urged that intramural interments be instantly prohibited; as the Board contemplated using the suburban cemeteries temporarily, it could be done at once.

The sum of £11,500 for the Irish Encumbered Estates Commission was voted after some discussion.

The sum of £4,993 for erecting and maintaining certain lighthouses abroad, was next agreed to.

The vote of £130,000 for the expense of taking the census was objected to only by Colonel SITHORPE, who thought it gross, indecent, and unbecoming, to require females to state their age.

A vote of £7,700 towards erecting a new bridge at Inverness, was justified on the ground that the former bridge was swept away by a canal flood, and after taking the opinions of engineers as to who was liable, it was determined to divide the expense between the county and the imperial exchequer.

A vote of £7,000, for pay and expenses of medical men sent out to assist the local authorities at Jamaica, in checking the cholera, and for the relief of urgent cases of distress arising from cholera, was also agreed to.

The following votes for scientific purposes were next agreed to—£15,000 for the Royal College of Surgeons—£1,000 to the Royal Asiatic Society—and £500 to Captain Layard.

A vote of £10,000 for the construction of works at Spurn Point, was next passed.

On a postponed vote £144,000 on account of the expense of constructing harbours of refuge, being proposed, Mr. W. WILLIAMS objected to this vote, which had been postponed at the instance of Mr. Hume, being proceeded with in his absence, that hon. member being at present confined to his bed by illness.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER declining further postponement, Mr. CORDEN specified the Alderney works as objectionable, and proposed a reduction of £60,000 on the vote. The amendment was negatived by 57 to 21.

On the motion that £50,000 be voted for civil contingencies, Mr. HURR revived the question of the slave-trade and the African squadron, and stated in the course of his remarks, that the aggregate of our expenses in promoting the suppression of the traffic could not be less than £600,000 or £700,000 a-year. Lord PALMERSTON contended that notwithstanding the great diminution that had been effected, our efforts must not be abated. Mr. M. GIBSON and Mr. CARDWELL spoke on the subject.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS then brought forward the amendments which he had placed on the paper several weeks ago. The items of this vote to which he took exception were:—Expenses for passages of the Bishops of Jamaica, Barbadoes, Gibraltar, Antigua, and Newfoundland, £349 13s. 1d.; constituting and appointing Bishops of Quebec and Montcal, £137 19s. 6d.; entertainment of the Danish governor on the coast of Africa, £75 15s.; robes, collars, badges, &c., for knights, £250 7s. 1d.; marshal of the ceremonies, £184 4s.; funeral of the late Queen Dowager, £2,844 3s. 6d. He could not understand why bishops appointed to foreign or colonial sees should travel at the public expense, seeing that they received their salaries either out of the consolidated fund or from private resources. He did not see

either why the public were to be charged for "constituting and appointing" Canadian bishops, or why we were to pay for the dinners of Danish governors on the coast of Africa—and "knights," he thought, ought to pay for their own "collars and badges."

What he chiefly objected to, however, was the £2,844 for the funeral of the late Queen Dowager. He also objected to the following items; viz.—Funeral of the late Princess Sophia, £612 2s. 7d.; ditto of the late Duke of Cambridge, £353 7s. 1d.; auditing the accounts of Maynooth College, £100; Episcopalian clergy of Scotland, £1,200; the total amount of the items he had named was £6,107 11s. 10d.

Mr. C. LEWIS defended the charges as "regular" and economical. Colonel SITHORPE joined in objecting to pay for royal funerals. Mr. E. DENISON asked if it were true that £1,000 was paid to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor for opening the royal vaults at the funeral of the Queen-Dowager. Sir B. HALL and other members insisted that the vote should be postponed until that could be accounted for. Mr. WILLIAMS consented to the item for the remainder he divided the House, and gained 43 votes against 69.

Colonel SITHORPE vehemently objected to a vote of £1,065 17s. for the expenses of the Royal Exhibition Commissioners; and was supported in his objection by 33 to 81.

The sums of £44,613 for half-pay pensions and allowances to the commissariat—£809,496 for the post-office packet service—and £103,700 for militia charges—were next voted.

This concluded the votes of supply, and the House resumed amidst loud cheers.

The subject of Queen Adelaide's funeral was revived at a sitting of the House on Saturday morning, by Sir B. HALL. The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that the fee to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor was only £220. Sir BENJAMIN HALL replied that that was disgraceful. The Dean and Chapter stated the value of their estates to be £53,315 a year, and their gross income to be £22,475, so that so bad was the arrangement of their property that there was an annual loss to the Church upon it of £30,840, in consequence of having taken fines upon leases. Just let him read to the House who these deans and canons were, and show what were the preferments which they held:—

First, there were the Hon. George Neville Grenville, the dean, with £1,200 per annum, who was, besides chaplain in ordinary to her Majesty, Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and registrar of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; then came the canons—the

Hon. H. C. Cust, income of canonry about £1,200 a year, rector of Cockayne Hatley, according to the *Clergy List*, £151, rector of Sywell, £492, and rector of Wiloughby Scott, £125; the Rev. Charles Proby, paid canon, £1,200 a year, vicar of Twickenham, to which, as member of the chapter, he, in conjunction with his brethren, presented himself, £717, vicar of Bishop's Tachbrook, £295; Dr. Keate, paid canon; the Rev. David Markham, paid canon, rural dean, rector of Great Horsham, Essex, £669; William Canning, paid canon; the Hon. Edward Moore, paid canon, rector of West Isley, presented himself, £557; Lord Wriothesley Russell, canon, rector of Chenies, £380, deputy-clerk of the closet to the Queen; Frederick Anson, canon of Windsor, rural dean, rector of Sudbury, £747.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER was quite unprepared for this attack. Mr. GLADSTONE accused Sir B. Hall of want of accuracy as well as of candour in holding up the superior clergy to public reprobation without giving notice of his intended attacks, and confounding the innocent with the guilty.

Some of the canons had limited incomes; and, therefore, had no interest in this alleged extortion. The hon. member then went into the legal disabilities of the colonial bishops, clergy, and laity in communion with the Church of England, in regard to making provision for their internal religious concerns, inasmuch as they had neither the powers appertaining to the Established Church at home, nor the freedom of voluntary societies. He hoped the Government would next session take up this question; but, if not, he would propose some bill to give the clergy and laity of the Church of England in the colonies that freedom (subject or not to reservations) which in substance every other religious community enjoyed. Mr. HAWES intimated Government had no such intention. Sir DE LACY EVANS protested against the extension of the episcopate in our transmarine possessions, by the appointment of colonial bishops, who obtained money out of the resources of the empire, calling themselves "Lords," and wrangling for precedence with Roman Catholic bishops. Colonel SITHORPE thought this practice of demanding fees for the interment of a member of the Royal family more honoured in the breach than the observance. Mr. CHRISTOPHER defended the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Cust, one of the canons of Windsor, who had been described by Sir B. Hall as a pluralist; and protested against members of that House coming forward and vilifying the clergy without ascertaining the facts of the case. Sir B. HALL justified what he had asserted. When the report was brought up, Mr. WILLIAMS moved the disallowance of the £220, but the motion was negatived on a division by 37 to 29.

ATTEMPT OF MR. SALOMON'S TO TAKE HIS SEAT.

It being understood that the hon. member for Greenwich intended to present himself to be sworn on Friday, the House of Commons was crowded in a manner very unusual at the commencement of business. At about ten minutes to four (several private bills having been disposed of), the Speaker called upon any new member in attendance to come to the table and be sworn.

Mr. Salomons then advanced to the table, being introduced by Sir Benjamin Hall and Mr. John Abel Smith.

Presently the CLERK informed the Speaker that the hon. gentleman asked to be sworn on the Old Testament.—The SPEAKER: Will the hon. gentleman state why he asks to be so sworn? Mr. SALOMONS: Because it is binding upon my conscience [cheers].

The hon. gentleman then took without observation the oaths of allegiance and supremacy in the usual form, pronouncing them in a loud and distinct voice, and putting on his hat as he uttered the words, "So help me God!" He then read the oath of allegiance in the same manner, until he reached the conclusion, when he omitted the words, "On the true faith of a Christian." This called forth a loud cry of "Order."

The CLERK, advancing to the chair, said—Sir, the hon. gentleman did not repeat the words "On the true faith of a Christian," in the oath.

Mr. SALOMONS: I have omitted—[loud cries of "Order, order"].

The SPEAKER: The hon. gentleman having omitted from the form of the oath words prescribed by law, it is my duty to inform him that he must retire below the bar [loud cheers].

Mr. Salomons attempted to read a parchment document, but the shouts of "Order, order," were so loud that he failed to make himself heard. Rolling up the parchment, therefore, he pushed it on the table towards the Clerk, walked to the gangway on the ministerial side of the House, and took his seat by Sir W. Molesworth. This was the signal for a tremendous cry of "Order." [The document which the hon. gentleman read was as follows:—"I have now taken the oaths in the form and with the ceremonies that I declare to be binding on my conscience, in accordance with stat. 1 & 2 Vict. cap. 105, I now demand to subscribe to the oath of abjuration, and to declare to my property qualification."]

Mr. SALOMONS: I beg leave—[increased uproar].

The SPEAKER: The hon. gentleman must be aware that no hon. member can sit in this House, or vote, unless he has taken the oath of abjuration as prescribed by law. That oath has not been taken by him in the sense in which the House understands the act [loud cheers]. A case with precisely the same circumstances occurred last year, and I have only to repeat what I said then, namely, that it is my duty to tell him to withdraw [loud and long-continued cheering].

Mr. Salomons then withdrew to the bar, but remained within the House, upon which there arose a cry of "Order," not less emphatic than its predecessors. The hon. member appearing to be ignorant

of the exact position of that, to strangers, somewhat mysterious boundary, Mr. J. A. Smith walked up to him, and conducted him outside the bar.

Sir B. HALL: Sir, I am requested by the hon. member for Greenwich, who has presented himself at the table for the purpose of taking the oath prescribed by the act, and by the forms of this House—and who has proposed to take that oath in the manner which is most binding upon his conscience—to declare to you, and also to the House, that he withdraws from the seat which he has lately occupied [loud laughter] in deference to your high authority as pronouncing the authority of this House [hear, hear]. But, sir, I am also instructed by the hon. gentleman to state—

Mr. Salomons appears to have repassed the bar, for Sir F. THESIGNE called attention to the fact that he was within the House, and he was again ordered to withdraw. He accordingly retired, and took a seat upon the peers' benches.

Sir B. HALL resumed, and stated that the member for Greenwich had obeyed the Speaker's injunction from a sense of propriety, but under a full persuasion that he was entitled to retain the seat he had taken, and Sir Benjamin inquired, in his name, whether enough had been done to open the legal question, and whether the Government would try to enforce the penalties contemplated in the statutes, whereby admission to that House was regulated?

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, in the absence of Lord John Russell, proposed the postponement of all further proceedings till Monday; which, after a lively conversation, was agreed to.

On Monday afternoon the House was a scene of even greater excitement than before. During the preliminary half-hour devoted to the reception of petitions, Mr. Alderman Salomons entered and took a seat beneath the Speaker's gallery, and therefore not technically speaking, "in the House." The SPEAKER read a letter, received that day from the alderman, complaining of the omission from the minutes of Friday's proceedings of any note of his claim to sign the Parliamentary roll and make declaration that he was possessed of the necessary qualification. The Speaker explained that as the claim in question had been urged after his injunction to the hon. member to withdraw had issued, it had been considered out of order, and was therefore advisedly left out of the minutes.

The motion for resuming the debate respecting the hon. member's admissibility being read by the clerk at the table, Sir B. HALL repeated his question, whether the Government considered that the course adopted by the hon. member for Greenwich on that day had rendered him amenable to the law, and intended to authorize the Attorney-General to prosecute for the statutable penalties? Lord J. RUSSELL, reserving the discretion to alter their determination if new circumstances should arise, stated that the Government did not intend to institute any legal proceedings against Mr. Salomons.

Sir B. HALL thereupon announced that the hon. member for Greenwich would take his seat in the House.

Alderman Salomons then passed the bar, and Mr. Aglionby making way for him, took his seat on the front bench below the gangway on the ministerial side, sitting between Sir B. Hall and Mr. C. Anstey.

When the cheers and counter-exclamations produced by this proceeding had subsided, the SPEAKER, reiterating the reasons he had given on the previous occasion, again ordered the intruding member to withdraw—an injunction which was taken up vociferously by members on the opposition benches. Mr. Salomons, however, showing no sign of compliance, the Speaker appealed to the House to support him in enforcing the order he had given.

Renewed confusion followed. Mr. B. OSBORNE, being unable to obtain a hearing, placed before the chair a paper, containing, it appeared, the terms of a motion he wished to make. The SPEAKER ruled that as the question before them was one of privilege, it could not be superseded by extraneous motions.

Lord J. RUSSELL took advantage of an interval of silence to respond to the Speaker's appeal for support, and moved a resolution, ordering Mr. Salomons to withdraw, in the name of the House, which was seconded by Sir R. INGLIS.

Mr. B. OSBORNE moved an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. C. ANSTEY, and read from the chair, setting forth that Mr. Salomons, having taken the prescribed oaths in the manner most binding to his conscience, was entitled to take his seat in the House.

Mr. C. ANSTEY opened a legal argument, designed to prove that the oath of abjuration was not required by the terms of the law; but failing to obtain a hearing, abruptly moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House divided—

For the adjournment	63
Against	257

Majority 192

Mr. Salomons voted in this division, and when hon. members returned from the division lobbies, resumed the seat he had previously occupied.

Mr. ANSTEY resumed his argument, contending that the oath of abjuration was designed merely to secure the loyalty of members of the Legislature to the reigning sovereign, and had become partially defunct, now absurd, and unlawful. The question what was to be its force, and how long its retention among the forms of the House, was one of privilege, which the Commons might decide for themselves, without asking leave and assent from the Peers.

When Mr. Anstey sat down a division was called, and the gallery cleared, but presently re-opened;

when Mr. B. OSBORNE was found addressing the House, but was stopped by the Speaker on a point of order.

Mr. HOBHOUSE submitted that, under the terms of the statute, the hon. member for Greenwich could not be extruded by a vote, but was entitled to sit and vote on divisions, if only he were willing to risk the contingent penalties.

A long discussion then ensued, chiefly between the legal members—the ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR-GENERAL, and Sir F. THESIGER on one side, Mr. BETHELL, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. AGLIONBY on the other. Mr. M. GIBSON, Mr. BRIGHT, Colonel THOMPSON, and Mr. MUNIZ, supported the amendment. Mr. J. A. SMITH stated, on behalf of Mr. Salomons, that, having voted in one division, he did not intend to vote in that about to be taken, as it involved a question personal to himself.

The House divided—

For the amendment.....	81
Against	229

Majority	148
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The question "Aye or no" on the original motion having been put, Mr. C. ANSTEEY, attributing the result of the vote just taken to a factious majority, intimated that, if the coming division were also to decide against him, the hon. member for Greenwich (who had resumed his seat) would continue to disobey, and a motion would then be made that he be heard in his place in defence of his right to retain it. After speaking for some time, however, Mr. Ansteey concluded by moving the adjournment of the debate.

Lord J. RUSSELL hoped that the division would be allowed to be taken on the original motion, referred to the precedent set by Sir W. Wyndham, who punctiliously obeyed the vote ordering him to withdraw; and promised, if this course should be now followed, that he would the next day move a resolution similar to that proposed in the case of Baron Rothschild, upon which the House might have an opportunity to discuss the principle, and revise its decision of last year.

Sir B. HALL believed that prolonged discussion would throw no more light on the subject.

Mr. HEADLAM advised Mr. Salomons to claim his right to speak, as he had already exercised the rights of sitting and voting.

Thus appealed to, Mr. SALOMAN rose to speak—he was at first received with cries of "Withdraw!" from the Opposition benches, but the cries were drowned in the loud cheers with which he was supported. He spoke firmly and deliberately, as follows:—

I should not have presumed to address you, sir, and this House, in the peculiar position in which I am placed, had it not been that I have been forcibly appealed to by the hon. gentleman who has just sat down [hear, hear]. I hope some allowance will be made for the novelty of my position, and for the responsibility that I feel in the unusual course which I have judged it right to adopt [hear, hear]; but I beg to assure you, sir, and this House, that it is far from my desire to do anything that may appear contumacious or presumptuous [hear, hear]. Returned, as I have been, by a large constituency, and under no disability, and believing that I have fulfilled all the requirements of the law, I thought I should not be doing justice to my own position as an Englishman or a gentleman, did I not adopt that course which I believed to be right and proper, and appear on this floor [hear, hear], not meaning any disrespect to you, sir, or to this House [hear, hear], but in defence of my own rights and privileges, and of the rights and privileges of the constituents who have sent me here [hear]. Having said this, I beg to state to you, sir, that whatever be the decision of this House, I shall abide by it, provided there be just sufficient force used to make me feel that I am acting under coercion. I shall not now further intrude myself upon the House, except to say that I trust and hope that, in the doubtful state of the law, such as it has been described to be by the eminent lawyers who addressed you, no severe measures will be adopted towards me and my constituents, without giving me the fairest opportunity of addressing the House, and stating before the House and before the country what I believe to be my rights and the rights of my constituents [hear, hear]. I believe the House never will refuse what no Court ever refuses to the meanest subject in the realm, but will hear me before its final decision is pronounced [much cheering].

Mr. BRIGHT supported the motion for the adjournment, wishing to allow the House more time for cool reflection. Sir DR L. EVANS offered some advice to the same effect. Lord J. RUSSELL submitted that until the question of privilege was settled, and the Speaker's order obeyed or negatived, every proposition involving the principle must remain in abeyance. The adjournment of the debate would, therefore, only cause a useless delay.

After some remarks by Mr. B. OSBORNE, the House divided on the question of adjournment:—

Ayes.....	75
Noes.....	237

—162

A second division immediately took place, on the motion that Mr. Salomons be ordered to withdraw. There appeared—

For	231
Against	81

—150

The Serjeant-at-Arms then advanced to the hon. member, and touching his arm, Mr. Salomons quitted the House, protesting that he did so under compulsion.

A confused and tumultuous discussion followed, in the course of which it was settled that Mr. Salomons was entitled to occupy, if he pleased, a seat behind the bar; that the resolution would be brought on by Lord J. Russell at five o'clock the

next day, on a question of privilege; and that if the hon. member for Greenwich wished to be prosecuted, the process must be instituted by some private member, as the Government still declined to interfere.

The subject was then allowed to drop, the orders of the day were quickly disposed of, and the House adjourned at two o'clock.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Marquis of LANDSEUKE moved the second reading of this bill. He merely recapitulated the circumstances in which it had originated, and defended its supposed necessity.

The Earl of ABERDEEN thought the strong and unanimous sentiment on which the promoters of the present bill justified its introduction might be regarded with rejoicing, as a noble manifestation of Protestant spirit; but contended—fortifying his opinions with some historical instances—that the demands of a mere numerical majority were not sufficient to justify a direct and violent interference with religious freedom. In this measure Government attempted objects beyond their control. Did they intend to deny to their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects the advantage of bishops regularly consecrated? If so, it amounted to a refusal of toleration—to which he held them fully entitled, though he demanded for them no greater privileges than were enjoyed by every class of Dissenters in this realm. Upon the history of the bill he observed that it appeared to him most extraordinary and mysterious that Ministers should have introduced a measure containing some strong provisions, should then submit to have those enactments struck out, and subsequently allow them to be restored with additions of still greater stringency. Passing from that line of argument he quoted several authorities to show that the change recently introduced amongst the Roman Catholics of England had long been desired by them, and appeared in their judgment to be necessary to the government of their Church, and was fully as legal as the former arrangement. Nothing, in his opinion, could have less justification than the appeal made to the loyalty of Englishmen under a pretence that by the proceedings of Rome the integrity of the British crown was assailed. In going through the details of the measure, he pointed attention to the clause relating to the Protestant bishops in Scotland, saying that the footing on which they were established was exactly that on which he desired to see the Roman Catholic prelates placed. Although these were his objections to the measure, he had always opposed, and should continue to do so, any attempt to introduce a Popish Nuncio into England. There were many persons who had just reason to complain of the bill, but none had greater cause than the Pope, for the declarations of Lord John Russell, and other ministers, laid a trap from which he could scarcely be expected to escape. If the bill continued to be anything but a dead letter, there never again would be peace in Ireland, and on such grounds, he concluded by moving that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

Lord BEAUMONT supported the bill as rendered unhappily necessary by the recent arbitrary and ultramontane policy of the Court of Rome. It was a great national protest, which the necessity of the case rendered unavoidable. The Duke of WELLINGTON had always endeavoured to support the provisions of the great measure of 1829, but when the recent proceedings of the Court of Rome were brought under his notice, he felt at once that they could not be passed over without legislation. The Pope had appointed an Archbishop of Westminster, had attempted to exercise authority over the very spot in which the English Parliament was assembled, and under the sanction of this proceeding Cardinal Wiseman made an attack upon the rights of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. That this was contrary to the true spirit of the laws of England no man acquainted with them could doubt, for throughout the whole of our statutes affecting religion we had carefully abstained from disturbing the great principles of the Reformation. If in their legislation upon this subject they did what was necessary for protecting the religious liberties of the people, and no more, they might rely upon the cordial support of England and of the better portion of Ireland. He should, therefore, give his vote, without hesitation, in favour of the motion.

The Earl of MALMSESBURY accepted the bill, hoping it would not be found inimical to the rights of Roman Catholics. Viscount CANNING feared that the bill might jeopardize the great principle of religious freedom; and when they founded legislation of that character upon a belief that the Pope had been guilty, as regarded this country, of an act of usurpation, the proof which they offered ought to be of the most perfect kind; he was ready to admit that an insult had been offered, not to the Crown or the people of England, but to the Church.

The Duke of ARGYLL, the Earl of ARIE, and the Bishop of St. David's, supported the motion.

The Earl of WINCHELSEA moved the adjournment of the debate, which was assented to at half-past twelve o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, on Friday, Lord STRADBROKE presented a number of petitions praying for relief to the distress of Irish millers by the imposition of a duty on foreign flour. Lord GRANVILLE replied to the remarks of the noble lord in support of the prayer. Their lordships then proceeded with the Inhabited House Duty Bill, which, after a damaging exposition of Whig finance by Lord MONTEAGLE, was read a second time.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF THE METROPOLIS.—In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated, in reply to Mr. DUNCOMBE, that he had no idea of pressing the Government Water Bill this session, but if the committee continued its labours till the House rose they would be better able to legislate on the subject next session.

DISTRESS IN THE HIGHLANDS.—On this subject, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated in reply to Mr. COWAN, the Government were expecting a report from the head of the Scottish Poor-law department, and would lose no time in acting upon it.

CHARITABLE PURCHASE DEEDS BILL.—The motion for committing this bill was opposed by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, as affecting a subject—the law of Mortmain—now under consideration. Mr. MULLINGS did not press the measure.

CORONERS' BILL.—The second reading of this bill was opposed for a similar reason, and the bill was withdrawn.

LAW OF EVIDENCE AMENDMENT BILL.—This bill, a principal object of which is to enable parties interested in suits to give evidence, was considered in committee, at some length, and all the clauses agreed to, with some additions from independent members.

PHARMACY BILL.—Mr. HENLEY refusing to waive his objections to this bill, it was withdrawn for the present session.

THE COUNTY COURTS' FURTHER EXTENSION BILL.—This bill was considered in Committee, and several alterations made, which can be better explained at a subsequent stage of the measure.

ADMIRALTY PATRONAGE.—On Saturday morning, Sir DR L. EVANS revived the complaint of Sir G. Westphal, that he had been unable to obtain a ship when desirous of employment. Admiral DUNDAS replied in a fashion that provoked the retort uncourteous from Sir De L. Evans, and the SPEAKER had to insist on retraction.

WAR MEDAL.—Sir G. PECHELL called attention to the case of certain survivors of a naval action of 1804, to whom medals had been awarded but not given. Sir F. T. BARING refused to re-open the question. Captain SCOBELL, Colonel CHATTERTON, and Colonel DUNNE, enforced these and other claims, but no motion was made.

EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE UPON THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.—Sir H. WILLOUGHBY called attention to the expenditure of above a million of money, during a few years, in excess of the naval estimates—which he regarded as unconstitutional. Sir F. T. BARING conceded the constitutional principle, but defended the practice.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE.—Mr. Labouchere's bill for the amendment of the Mercantile Marine Act of last session, was considered, at some length, in committee, and several proposed alterations were rejected.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—A bill to confirm certain provisional orders of the General Board of Health, was brought in by Lord SEYMOUR, and read a first time.

A BURGLAR'S LEAP.—A powerful man, named Fisher, in custody on several charges of burglary, has made his escape from a carriage on the Birmingham and Bristol Railway, by leaping from it while the train was in motion. Between Birmingham and Bristol he complained of the handcuffs having cut the skin off his wrist. The police superintendent, after ascertaining that the door of the carriage was locked, took the handcuff off one wrist. When the train arrived within about a mile from Bristol, at the junction of the Gloucester and Bristol and Great Western lines, it was, as usual, stopped for the purpose of the tickets being collected. The railway guard having collected the two tickets from the policeman, was desired by him to again lock the door of the carriage; this, however, it appears that he neglected to do; and, upon the train being again set in motion, the prisoner suddenly opened the door and leaped out upon the line. The superintendent instantly jumped out after him, but falling on the rail he severely bruised his shoulder, and was unable to pursue Fisher, who, having run through the engine-house of the Great Western works, succeeded in climbing the bank, and escaping into a wood.

THE FREE-TRADERS IN PARLIAMENT.—The veteran, Colonel Thompson, the father of free-trade, complains strongly of the apathy shown by the free-trade leaders in defending their principles in Parliament. In the latest of his periodical letters to his constituents, he says:—

On Tuesday came on the motion of Lord Nass for a committee of the whole House to take into consideration the state of the Milling Interest in Ireland. It extended to a general movement for the restoration of the corn laws, crowned by an intimation from one quarter of something like a compensation to the agricultural interest for losses endured. All parties evinced the usual horror of principles. The Government replied to small details by smaller. No word of defence from the free-trade benches. Such folly has not been since the day Eve ate the apple. You are let down; you are surrendered; never was a gained cause so thrown away. A side which will not defend itself, which cannot be made to show, which allows its enemies to gather round it and pile up arguments till people conclude that what is unanswered must be true—a side which follows this policy is beaten to begin with. For the present the movement was stopped by 128 votes against 93; but it is plain enough which way the current is tending. You will be roused from your slumbers some day by the announcement of a Protectionist ministry, and the stoppage of your trade by law; and then you will have the comfort of all people who have lost the time for action, of asking one another for information of who it was that would have thought it."

A POOR CLERGYMAN'S PRESCRIPTION FOR EPISCOPAL PLETHORA.—A Welsh clergyman writes thus to the *Times*:—Sir,—The song in our land goes, Worcester has slain his thousands, and Durham his tens of thousands. But let episcopal bygones be bygones. They have eaten their cake; and, though it was stolen, we cannot decently give them an emetic. Only, from this year of our Lord, 1851, let the remedy begin. Let a short act be forced through both Houses of Parliament before they break up this summer, bringing every bishop, without living exception, under the painful necessity of receiving only the number of thousands designed for his successor. If vested rights in a great wrong could ever have been decently pleaded, they are now forfeited. Twenty-four Cardinal Wisemans in a row could not have injured the Church so much as these worldly wise men who wear our own mitres. Let the Parliament stave off their aggression before its recess. So will both great scandal be cut off and great good effected. If the plenoxity of our existing prelates has made an increase of the episcopate ridiculous, and an extension of Church accommodation otherwise impossible, let the unrighteous excess of their incomes at least secure us the latter. In no other way are they likely to serve the Church.

POOR RELIEF.—A return has been published classifying, according to the cause of relief, the adult able-bodied relieved in 606 unions and parishes of England and Wales on the 1st of January, 1850, and those relieved on the same day in 1851. In the first-mentioned year there were among the in-door paupers, 1,899 married men, and 1,807 married women. The remaining unmarried inmates consisted of 8,243 men, and 12,759 women; in 1851, the married people relieved in-doors amounted to 1,396 men, and 1,506 women, and the unmarried to 6,958 men, and 11,877 women. In 1850, 314 adult males (married or single), were relieved in cases of sudden and urgent necessity; 22,900 in cases of their own sickness, accident, or infirmity; 9,179 on account of sickness, accident, or infirmity of any part of the family, or of a funeral; and 9,499 on account of want of work, or other causes. In 1851, the number relieved from the first class of causes was 200; from the second, 19,799; from the third, 7,489; and from the fourth, 5,347. In 1850, 33,447 wives of adult males, and 54,002 widows, received out-door relief; in 1851, 26,399 wives, and 50,628 widows. The single women relieved out of doors in the first year, amounted to 7,636; and in the second, to 6,385. The number of mothers of illegitimate children relieved at the same period, has fallen from 4,551 to 3,703; that of wives whose husbands were in gaol, from 2,290 to 1,910; that of wives of soldiers, sailors, and marines, from 671 to 544; and that of wives of other non-resident males, from 3,805 to 3,359.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, July 23, Two o'clock.

THE PEACE CONGRESS AT EXETER HALL.

The first day's sitting of this important gathering was held yesterday at Exeter Hall. At 11 o'clock, the time for opening the proceedings, the large Hall was filled in every part—the delegates occupying the front platform and body of the room, while visitors of both sexes filled up the remaining space. Sir David Brewster was called to the chair, and, after the appointment of Vice-Presidents and secretaries of the Congress, which included the names of Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. Hindley, M.P., MM. Cormenin, Carnot, Garnier, Elihu Burritt, and the Rev. H. Richards, the list of delegates was read over—that is, of foreign delegates, comprising the names of many eminent continental men distinguished in science and literature. As the English list numbered about 1,000 names, Mr. Richard, the indefatigable secretary of the Congress Committee, begged to be excused taking up the time of the meeting by going through so lengthened a muster-roll, but simply mentioned the more eminent. There were some dozen M.P.'s, more than two hundred ministers of the gospel, several Professors in Colleges, Editors of Newspapers, civil and municipal authorities, magistrates and professional men. After a short interval for silent prayer, the President delivered, or rather read, his inaugural address, which was marked by that mingled power and elegance characteristic of Sir D. Brewster's productions, and although not very distinctly heard throughout the building, elicited much applause. A full report of this admirable address will be given in our second edition of Friday. The regulations of the Congress having been adopted, addresses from the Town Council of Sheffield and Dunfermline, with the corporate seal, as also letters of adhesion from the President of the Turin Chamber of Deputies, and Thomas Carlyle (the latter a very characteristic production), were read by Mr. Richard.

These preliminaries having been gone through, the Rev. John Angell James, of Birmingham, was called upon to move the first resolution, which he did, in an apposite and energetic speech, which elicited great applause, especially his allusions to the shortcomings of the pulpit in reference to the Peace question. The resolution was to the following effect:—

That it is the special and solemn duty of all ministers of re-

ligion, instructors of youth, and conductors of the public press, to employ their great influence in the diffusion of pacific principles and sentiments, and in eradicating from the minds of men those hereditary animosities, and political and commercial jealousies, which have been so often the cause of disastrous wars.

The Rev. W. Brock, of Bloomsbury Chapel, in a brief but telling speech, seconded the resolution; and it was supported by the Rev. Dr. Aspinall, of Liverpool, a clergyman of the Established Church, who concluded his address by some rather effective verses he had composed in honour of the occasion. Then followed addresses from the Rev. A. Cocquerel jun., and two other foreign members of the Congress; whose remarks were translated by Mr. Cobden, for the benefit of the English delegates. The first resolution was then put and carried with acclamation.

M. Visschers, of Brussels, a name now thoroughly identified with Peace Congresses, proposed the second resolution:—

That as an appeal to the sword can settle no question, on any principle of equity and right, it is the duty of Government to refer to the decision of competent and impartial arbitrators such differences arising between them as cannot be otherwise amicably adjusted.

He delivered a speech in the English language, which, although excellent in substance, required a more powerful voice to carry it to the extremity of the meeting. The Rev. Dr. Beckwith, Secretary of the American Peace Society, in seconding the motion, gave a very interesting account of the progress of the question on the other side of the Atlantic, especially amongst the members of the Government and Legislature. The first day's proceedings were wound up with a hearty and telling address from the veteran John Burnet, whose happy strokes of humour and luminous common sense made some of the most weighty arguments of the adherents of the war-system look very absurd, and was calculated not a little to shake the faith of his hearers in the omnipotence of our Wellingtons, and the bland civility of Foreign secretaries. The spirit of the meeting was admirably sustained to the close—the carrying of the second resolution concluding the sitting by about half-past three.

It was subsequently announced to the English delegates who remained behind, that it was proposed as some acknowledgment of the cordial hospitality of the continental friends in preceding years, that a soirée should be held, at Willis's-rooms, on Friday evening, in honour of the foreign visitors—a statement which met with a very cordial response. We trust the English name will not suffer in comparison with our neighbours' in respect to hospitality. All who were partakers of the cordial kindness of the friends of the peace cause in Brussels, Paris, and Frankfort, should make an effort to be present on this occasion, and thus manifest their grateful feelings.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.

The Lords resumed last night, and concluded at four o'clock this morning, their debate on the second reading of this bill. The Earl of WINCHELSEA dwelt on the necessity of defending our national Protestantism. Lord LYNDHURST represented the Established Church as encroached upon as well as insulted, and to prevent the prolonged and perilous struggle that might ensue, supported the bill on the maxim of *principis obsta*. Lord VATX and the Earl of WICKLOW opposed the bill. The Duke of NEWCASTLE contended that as an hierarchy was essential to the free action of the Catholic Church, we must, to be consistent, either recur to the repressive system of 1791, or give full scope to the tolerant doctrines of 1829. He denied that the royal dignity was invaded by the Papal act, and our assumed right to forbid a titular change among the members of a Church over which no authority was claimed by the British sovereign.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE offered various arguments in support of the bill, and reminded those who objected to some of its details, that the choice, at this period of the session, lay between the measure now before them, or none.

Lord MONTRAGLE, in opposing the bill, denounced its uncertainty. No one knew how much or how little it would do; when it would begin, or when it would end. He saw many symptoms of renewed agitation and possible disturbance to be apprehended in Ireland if it were passed.

The LORD CHANCELLOR expounded and defended the bill. The Earl of ST. GERMAN followed on the other side.

After a few words of personal explanation from Earl MINTO, Earl FITZWILLIAM expressed qualified approbation of the measure; as did also the Earl of HARDWICKE.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied; and their lordships divided on the second reading.

Contents: Present, 146; Proxies, 119—265.

Non-contents: Present, 26; Proxies, 12—38.

Majority, 227.

THE CASE OF MR. SALOMONS.

The hon. member for Greenwich did not put in an appearance yesterday. After Mr. ANSTEY had again referred to the omission from the Minutes of the House of Mr. Salomons' declaration, and Mr. DISRAELI attempted to get rid of the discussion, by suggesting that the matter was settled when Mr. Salomons yielded to the Speaker's authority, Lord

JOHN RUSSELL moved his resolution:—"That David Salomons, Esq., is not entitled to vote in this House, or to sit in this House during any debate, until he shall take the Oath of Abjuration in the form appointed by law." Briefly referring to the statutes under which the oath was enacted, he contended that the words in dispute were distinctly recognised as part of the oath by the acts in question, and their omission could not be allowed on any less authority. He drew a distinction between the case of Mr. Pease and that now before the House, and while regretting the state of the law, saw no alternative but to accept and enforce it.

Mr. C. ANSTEY moved, as an amendment, a declaration that Mr. Salomons, having sat and voted in the House without taking the Abjuration Oath in the terms in which it was tendered to him, the Attorney-General should be ordered to institute proceedings at law against him for such default.

On the instance of Sir B. HALL, the hon. member withdrew his amendment in favour of another by Mr. BETHELL, to the effect, that Baron Rothschild and Mr. Salomons having taken the oaths of abjuration according to the form in which the House was bound in law to administer it, were entitled to take their seats in the House. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied at great length to Mr. Bettell, and supported the Premier. Mr. J. EVANS and Mr. NAPIER followed with technical arguments on different sides.

Mr. AGLIONBY and Mr. DRUMMOND (the latter though opposed to the general principle), believed that both Baron Rothschild and Mr. Salomons had effectually taken the Parliamentary oaths.

The amendment was supported by Mr. ANSTEY, and opposed by Sir R. INDIAS, who hoped that some member would move that a new writ should issue for the borough of Greenwich.

The House divided.

For Mr. Bettell's amendment..... 71

Against 118

Majority 47

Mr. BRIGHT asked that Mr. Salomons should be heard in his own behalf, suggested a select committee, and moved the adjournment of the debate. Lord JOHN RUSSELL would have consented to Mr. Salomons being heard if he did not himself seem disinclined thereto, and opposed both the committee and the adjournment.

Sir B. HALL contended that, even if Mr. Salomons did not wish to be heard at the bar, his constituents had a right to be heard there by counsel. He concurred in recommending a select committee, and supported the amendment, as did Mr. G. THOMPSON and Mr. ANSTEY.

The House again divided.

For the adjournment 69

Against 190

Majority 121

Mr. G. THOMPSON moved, as a new amendment, the addition of words to the motion recognising with respect the conscientious scruples of Mr. Salomons, and promising to alter the oath of abjuration accordingly.

Mr. J. A. SMITH recommended an adjournment, so as to enable the House to consider the petition which would be presented on Thursday from the electors of Greenwich praying to be heard by counsel.

Mr. REYNOLDS supported the amendment. Mr. ANSTEY moved the adjournment of the debate, which was strongly supported by Mr. Bright.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL earnestly deprecated the course by which, when the subject was ripe for decision, collateral subjects were introduced, and the House distracted by motions for adjournment and attacks upon himself as Prime Minister. Vindicating himself, and retorting upon his assailants, especially on Mr. George Thompson, the noble lord declared his intention of renewing next session the attempt to pass a bill by which the Jews should be relieved from disabilities, and suggested that it would have a wider range than those which had been unsuccessfully introduced. Mr. BETHELL declared that Lord John Russell's motion was a wretched truism.

A division was then taken, and the motion for adjournment rejected by 148—207 to 59.

Mr. BRIGHT reiterated his recommendation that the final decision should be postponed, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, at nearly two o'clock, consented to adjourn the debate till Friday.

THE CASE OF MR. ERNEST JONES.—At the morning sitting, on bringing up the report of the committee of Ways and Means, Lord D. STUART called attention to the petition of Mr. Ernest Jones, and moved for copies of the regulations affecting political prisoners. The motion was seconded by Mr. W. WILLIAMS, supported by Mr. W. J. FOX, Mr. G. THOMPSON, Col. THOMPSON, Sir W. H. WILLOUGHBY, Sir D. L. EVANS, and Mr. HENLEY; opposed by Mr. BOUVERIE, and the Chancellor of the EXCHEQUER, and withdrawn with a view to re-introduction.

THE MARRIAGE OF MISS TALBOT and Lord Edward Howard was celebrated yesterday before a highly fashionable assembly, at the Catholic Chapel, Warwick-street.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION was visited yesterday by nearly 70,000 persons. The cash account shows £3,246 12s., including £10 10s. for season tickets.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, July 23, 1851.

With but little grain fresh in since Monday, the trade in Mark-lane is firm for every article at fully Monday's rates.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 480 qrs.; Foreign, 5,020 qrs. Barley—Foreign 150 qrs. Oats—Foreign, 300 qrs. Flour—English, 440 barrels; Foreign, 1,850 sacks, 2,470 barrels.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under 5s. 0d.
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The TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 2s. per annum, 1s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have handed over to the Anti-state-church Association £5, forwarded by Mr. Mull, of Bombay.

We shall publish a Second Edition of the *Nonconformist* on Friday next, containing a full report of the sittings of the Peace Congress at Exeter Hall. It may be ordered of the Publishers, or of any news-agent.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1851.

SUMMARY.

"In medias res" is a good rule for a timid bather—and for a writer, when his subject is irksome, and his topics many. It is so with us this week. Numerous are the incidents that call for record and comment in this place, but, with scarcely an exception, they are uninviting, almost to repelliveness. If our legislators are anxious to break up, the public, judging from our own feelings, are equally willing to be released from the drone or clamour of their perpetual motion without progress.

The Lords have done enough this week to redeem their intellectual character from disrespect, if not to vindicate their constitutional utility. They engaged in a debate, yesterday week, at the invitation of the new Earl of Derby, on the wrongs of the Cape colonists, and Ministers narrowly escaped a severe blow at their hands. His lordship's motion was for a select committee on the promised constitution, and the reasons for its being withheld. He disclaimed all party motives in making the proposal, and represented himself as anxious only to mediate between the irritated colonists and the Government, who, conscious of having gone wrong, might yet be averse to openly retrace their steps. If these professions were sincere, the method of his lordship's speech was unfortunate, and the tone of some of his supporters still more so; for the motion took all the appearance of a vote of censure, was therefore almost passionately resisted by Earl Grey, and did not catch the neutrals. The learned lords argued the question of the constitutional right of the Crown to rescind privileges once accorded to subjects, with great ability; the Lord Chancellor alone treating it in the spirit of an unscrupulous and boisterous advocate—and Lord Lyndhurst appearing (so strange are the metamorphoses of a political life!) as the opponent of the assumed prerogative. The motion was rejected by a majority of only 6—74 to 68; and that, it is said, after a vigorous canvass.

It was on Friday that their lordships refused a second reading to the Oath of Abjuration Bill. The debate was as able as the maintenance of the feeblest fallacies on the one side, and their easy refutation on the other, would allow. Lord Truro did his best to overawe the peers to the will of his colleagues by Westminster-hall eloquence. The Archbishop of Dublin relieved the subject by the light of a few quaint sentiments and strongly sarcastic illustrations. Lord Shaftesbury was Lord Ashley toned up to a House in which religion has its official representatives. The Earl of Carlisle was more forcible than his amiable temperament usually permits. The Duke of Argyll maintained the position which he has gained at an unusually early age. The Bishop of Oxford was deprived of his opportunity by the malicious dexterity of the Lord Chancellor. The division was 144 to 108; and in the list of the minority, we find the names of only five bishops.

The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill has not been allowed to be read a second time *pro forma*. Introduced by the Marquis of Lansdowne on Monday evening, in a speech that might have been delivered by any one of the majority in either House, it was opposed by the Earl of Aberdeen with a formal negative, and a speech that, at this stage of the controversy, will neither command the attention nor exert the influence it deserves. Viscount Canning alone of the speakers that followed questioned the necessity

of the measure, or put the matter upon its right footing—that neither the Crown nor people, but the Church alone, had been insulted by the Papal act. The Duke of Wellington considered the occasion important enough to require a few words from him, as a party to the Emancipation Act. Lord Beaumont repudiated the policy of his co-religionists, or, rather, religious superiors, and consented to its repression. The debate was adjourned.

The Commons have worked with the goodwill of boys who see the notches that represent the weeks awaiting to the holidays rapidly diminishing. They have got through the estimates, and disposed of one or two matters interpolated for discussion on the motion for going into committee. The Horfield estate dispute is the most important of these. Not content with the artistic and zealous defence set up for the Bishop of Gloucester in the Upper House, Mr. P. Miles revived the question in the Lower, and vindicated his episcopal client quite to his own and the general satisfaction. Mr. Horsman made a very smart reply; and without travelling into fresh matters, or disputing some unimportant corrections of his former statement, fully established the substance of his allegation—that the bishop had renewed, for three lives, the lease of an estate rapidly improving in value, and which had been relinquished by himself and former occupants of the see to general ecclesiastical uses. Sir James Graham, as a member of the ecclesiastical commission, expressed his conviction, from his knowledge of the prelate, that the revenues of the estate will still be applied in virtual conformity with the original intention—it is very possible, we may add, that Mr. Horsman's interference will have conduced to that end. In voting the Miscellaneous Estimates, Lord Palmerston had to defend a number of his consuls from Mr. Urquhart, and to repeat, at the invitation of Mr. Headlam, a eulogium upon the results of his anti-slave-trade efforts. That the English *Regium Donum* was abandoned, but the Irish retained, we need only mention here. Several items for royal funerals, bishops' voyages, and other expenses that might well have been paid from private resources, provoked unavailing opposition, and another exposure of the unsound places in his Church by Sir Benjamin Hall. Among the remaining votes were several for charitable institutions in Dublin, and it is melancholy to observe how clamorous were local representatives for "more." The House cheered when they reached the last of the long and very "miscellaneous" list—how much trouble might they save themselves, as well as the taxpayers, by confining their voting to the legitimate expenses of governing a people!

On Friday afternoon the recently-elected member for Greenwich proceeded to redeem his pledge by claiming to take the oaths and his seat. For a description of the scene and the discussion that ensued, and was resumed on Monday, we must refer to our Parliamentary columns—our space will not admit of its reproduction here. The subject was to be resumed last night, by Lord John Russell's proposing the precise resolution which the House adopted last session, in the case of Baron Rothschild. No doubt a large majority will again be found to support it, and if Mr. Salomons can be persuaded to rest content with what he has done, a Jewish Relief bill may be introduced next May, to be a sixth time rejected by the Lords in July, which might help to make a Whig majority at the general election. If, on the other hand, Mr. Salomons persists in the course he has commenced with such admirable spirit and temper, that game will be spoiled, and he may achieve the high distinction of the O'Connell of Jewish emancipation. Baron Rothschild must by this time bitterly repent he ever trusted to Whig promises, instead of asserting from the first the right of his constituents to elect whom they would, and of the Commons to regulate, independently of the Lords as of the Crown, the formalities of admission to their own House. The hon. member for the City of London has, we observe, invited his constituents to meet him to-morrow, and action worthy of the cause and the occasion may yet be taken.

An inquiry into alleged Government influence at the last Harwich election, declared null and void, has been resolved upon by a majority of two—82 to 80; the minority only objecting to inquiry as prolonging the life of a criminal who should long ago have been extinguished. Mr. E. Strutt has consented to don the Norfolk livery, put off by the late member for Arundel, who is to be rewarded for his costly devotion to his faith by the representation of Limerick, vice Mr. John O'Connell, who has made positively his last appearance in a legislative capacity. Scarborough has returned Mr. G. F. Young in the room of Lord Mulgrave, of course to the exultation of the Protectionists, and the dismay of all who must listen to one as certain to be prosy as his predecessor was silent. The incident may decide Lord John to prick Scarborough in his pocket-list of about-to-be extinguished boroughs.

It will be seen that the decision of the Court of

Arches in the Brighton church-rate case has been given, and confirms that in the Braintree case—or rather, extends it from the actual necessities to the superfluities of church service; the decision in the latter case, however, is probably on its way to revocation by the law lords, and the former will, of course, go with it. Two appeals for assistance to parties engaged in church-rate litigation appear to-day in our advertising columns; we have also received a letter on the subject, and had intended to have devoted an article to the principle involved in these appeals, but both must stand over till our next.

Manchester and Coventry have added their voices to the general demand, that our Government exert its utmost influence to secure the liberation of Kossuth; whose release by the great but oftentimes unwelcome deliverer, the Angel of Death, all accounts concur in representing as probable, if he be suffered to remain at Kutayah beyond the autumn. The life of a great man is in suspense, as well as in cruel degradation and discomfort. We must be urgent and importunate in his behalf, or it may be too late. Let every town that has not memorialized Lord Palmerston within these few weeks, do so at once, and if no result appear, do so again. It can be done with ease. The Coventry meeting was got up in a few hours, and by one or two individuals. Everywhere English hearts will respond to the proposal as soon as made.

M. de Tocqueville's masterly report to the French Assembly on the revision project, has been followed by a debate that will be memorable in the history of these times. The speakers for each of the three parties have displayed great ability, and the Assembly has preserved an unusually temperate demeanour. The division was taken on the sixth day, and resulted in a virtual rejection of the revision proposal—the majority being only 168, or 97 less than the majority of three-fourths required by the constitution.

Mr. Gladstone's account of what he saw and heard in Naples, we have drawn upon in our foreign columns, and point attention to the narrative given as stamping with authenticity what have hitherto been sneered at in many quarters as the inventions or exaggerated tales of partisans.

THE LONDON PEACE CONGRESS.

If we felt disposed to do anything in "the Ercles vein," to let our pen run wild, as the readiest means of letting off exuberant enthusiasm—if we were given to boasting, or thought big words allowable, or necessary, in description of great things—if we had not, long before this, acquired the habit of curbing expression, especially when conscious of the stir of strong emotions in our bosom—the London Peace Congress would fairly set us off. We should rush forthwith into rhapsody, and say, or perhaps, sing things, which sober criticism might place in a ridiculous light. We have just come from the assembly—we have its excitement still upon us. We think it a healthful one—well calculated to brace up the moral energies of our nature—possibly, to infuse that exaltation of feeling which some philosophers regard as the subsoil of prophecy. The Congress is now in session. Exeter Hall is its place of gathering—the President, Sir David Brewster. Its delegates are considerably upwards of a thousand, including some of the worthiest names to which the world does homage. Its visitors, we should suppose, three times that number. The business of the first day is concluded. The tone of feeling augurs favourably for the two which are to follow. We have no doubt from all that we have seen and heard that the London Peace Congress will be fully worthy of the year A.D. 1851, and will take its place, as most fittingly it may, beside "the Great Exhibition."

"Innocent enthusiasts!" mumbles some one of the philosophic school—philosophic, because, in their own sense, practical. Ah! we admire these men—these everlasting practical men—we admire first their simplicity, and, secondly, their self-complacency. "Practical!" Yes, they are so, generally in the sense in which a bungling carpenter is to a planning architect—or, in which a foreman of work-people at the Crystal Palace was to Mr. Paxton. We can conceive of such a matter-of-fact functionary sneering at the suggester of the stupendous glass-house, as one who could not handle trowel or chisel, and nicknaming him "the Prince of schemers"—but not more easily than we can conceive of journalists, working for weekly wages, turning up the whites of their worldly intelligence at the fatuity of an assembly gathered to deliberate on the best means of abolishing war. How society laughs—that is, how the majority of those who, for a consideration, assume to do the political, and, eke, the religious thinking of society, affect to laugh! What spicy articles in our popular journals! What well-wrought paragraphs at moon-stricken philanthropists! What jaunty sentences, so quick, and yet so smooth and agreeable in their passage, that one likes to ride on them, even into — anything. Aye! aye! There

is no denying that the world, and "things as they are," have some very clever fellows on their side—men apt to wield the pen—of playful spirit—happy powers of expression—classical reading—nice wit—but, after all, men that the world whom they do so much to amuse would never once dream of consulting in any affair of emergency. Nevertheless, these are the blades who would stand by the carpenters' foremen against the Paxtons of political and moral life. They are your veritable practical philosophers. They give judgment against what they do not see—just as in the German fable, the mole said, that unquestionably the sparrow flew higher than the eagle, because the one he saw, and the other his sight could not follow. On grave moral questions, these gentlemen—but there, let them pass! Do they wish to jeer at the sublime folly of the Peace Congress? We will give them a few marks at which to let fly their feathered shafts—Sir David Brewster—Baron Humboldt—the Archbishop of Dublin—M. Cormenin—Mr. Cobden. These names, perhaps, will do for the present. When they are riddled by the shots of journalists, we shall be happy to furnish a few more.

Very many of the delegates to the Congress, we suspect, will contentedly take refuge from the polished jokes, or the cynical sneers, of job journalists, in reflective considerations which these scribes can "see nothing in." Few of these gentrified, we fancy, would appreciate the contentedness which, nevertheless, some men can thoroughly enjoy, of resting under the shadow of a mighty truth, overlooked, it may be, by the present generation, but yet bearing upon it the unmistakeable impress of a divine hand. To some minds there is a satisfaction inexpressible, in frequenting the sublimer, but comparatively untrodden, spots of the moral world, and in reverently communing with doctrines which, although scoffed at by the whipper-snappers of society in these days, will, at some future period of the world's history, receive universal homage. Your "practical men" have not yet opened up a railway to international peace, nor to any bordering region, and they naturally laugh at an idea which it is beyond their ken to discern. But, happily, they have not been everywhere. Spite of their incredulity, there are large tracts of truth unknown to their stay-at-home convictions and sympathies—and it is well for the world that some men are adventurous enough to explore them. They do, it is true, provoke ridicule by their Quixotic enterprises—but their very contest with difficulties fits them for enjoying the far-off conclusions at which they arrive. And whilst journalists make merry at their expense, and hold them up to scorn as small-witted philanthropists, they, on their part, have the consolation of gazing upon what will repay greater toil than theirs, and of feeling that the world will one day wonder not at where they have been, but at the fact that so few accompanied them thither.

Yes! it is something, let men joke as they will, to pioneer the way to a great practical truth—to "rough it" in search of its evidences—to set eyes upon it as a basis for conviction—to work for it as a power destined to rule hereafter—to be enrolled among its early friends, when to recognise its pretensions was to surrender all present title to wisdom. It is something to be assured that what you labour for, and, if need be, suffer for, will live and triumph long hence, and that the purpose of your heart, which you cherish amid surrounding obloquy, will one day embody itself in a stupendous and world-gladdening fact. It may be—and, for our part, we have not a doubt of it—that remote posterity will look back upon the names of those most prominently identified with these Peace Congresses, as precious heir-looms—words to conjure with—sparks with which to kindle in the hearts of their children the noble ambition to do good for good's sake. With such a satisfaction as that above adverted to ever present with them, and such a prospect before them, the friends of the Congress may well smile, and quietly say to each other, "Let the laughers laugh on. It is no new thing. So they have treated every novel doctrine which had the attribute of greatness. They would have jested at the absurd impracticability of the Gospel. They would have been marvellously witty over the Reformation. They would have cut jokes at the expense of Galileo. They would have persecuted Harvey and Jenner with their small talk. They did abuse the Anti-corn-law League, and glorify the statesman who adopted the policy advocated by the man whom they delighted, then as now, in deriding. Let them laugh on! The world does not stand still at the bidding of journalism. Intelligence does not pronounce our aims futile. Common-sense does not condemn us. We have a glorious work to do—one which may be done—and our efforts will help it forward. Let the laughers laugh, and meanwhile we will contentedly go on our way."

The time is not very far distant, we verily believe, when it will be more ridiculous to defend the usefulness of a Peace Congress, than now it is esteemed to take part in one. The cause grows—grows rapidly—and with unequivocal indications

of healthfulness. Great names are beginning to shed lustre on it. Ere long it will become popular. Men of all classes will hasten to attach themselves to it. The *Times* will admit its respectability of pretension. The House of Commons, following the example of Congress in the United States of America, will show it marked respect. And then—the usual thing. Well! we shall rejoice, for the world's sake, when the Peace movement, as adopted by the Congress, becomes triumphant—for our own, we are proud of having attached ourselves to it before the shout of victory is raised.

THE "SALUS POPULI."

DURING the first half of the present year, we have just been informed by the Registrar-General, there have died within the metropolis 28,503 persons, exceeding the number of deaths in the corresponding half of 1850 by 4,046, or 5.8 per cent. The births in the same period have amounted to 39,818—an increase over last year of 1,443; and the excess of births over deaths this year is 11,315, a lesser excess than that of the first half of 1850 by 2,603.

This is an unpleasant comparison. It is rendered more so by the fact that scarcely a week now elapses without the record of a death, in some obscure lurking place of mephitic elements, by cholera. In July, too, the lusty manhood of the year, the same sun which yellows and matures the primordial means of life, fructifies the seeds of mortality in those human fields where men stand close and thick as stalks of corn. It is just two years since the inhabitants of this metropolis had bitter experience, in the form of 13,000 deaths within thirteen weeks, of the intensity of suffering which neglected circumstances and mysterious agencies can inflict. In that hour of humiliation, what vows were registered—what promises and visions of amendment indulged! The dead, it was resolved, should no more be interred in populous places—the poor should be rescued from nests of filth and fever—fetid cattle-markets should be thrust out of the city—every house should communicate with an effective sewer—rivers of water should daily flush the streets above and below—and the softest, purest streams ascend to every floor in every habitation. Notwithstanding that condition, this experience, and these promises, Parliament is about to be prorogued, and absolutely nothing has been done for the health of the metropolis. Nothing has been done, we say. Intramural interments have been prohibited by Act of Parliament, and provision made, at enormous prospective expense, for the entire cessation of the odious practice; yet scarcely a City graveyard has been closed—new layers of corrupting material continue to be deposited—and in answer to inquiries, we can only learn that after fifteen sites have been surveyed, the purchase of two suburban cemeteries for temporary purposes, is being negotiated. The City cattle-market is doomed, but as it is not to be closed till a substitute has been provided, and commissioners are now in quest of a site, the execution of the sentence may be indefinitely delayed. And as to the water supply, it was at first intended to combine it with a sewerage system, then resolved to treat each separately, and it is now announced that as the select committee to whom the Government bill was referred, desire to extend their investigations to our entire subterranean system, the whole subject must stand over till next session—then, of course, to take its chance with ministerial crises, and the discussions of a new reform bill.

When Government has received its full share of blame for this perilous trifling, a considerable proportion will remain to be otherwise awarded. Much of it attaches to those who, energetic and pertinacious in calling public attention to sanitary evils, sink into obstructive idleness or fussy inaction so soon as the Legislature arms them with the means of its removal. A prolific source of disease is pointed out by some sagacious and philanthropic man, and for some time he is only "pooh-poohed." But so soon as attention is awakened, the nuisance is fastened upon as a fortune for life by adventurous agitators, a staff is established, reports are distributed, and at length the justly frightened public insists upon the removal of the plague spot; but, by that time, it has become the property of commissioners and minor officials, and the dung-heaps that might have been carted away in an hour or two is placed under a board for survey, all sorts of claims to compensation are entertained, and a site in substitution is carefully looked out in a growing neighbourhood. We observe a prospectus has been issued of a company for the establishment of what would be a great addition to the conveniences of city life—public waiting-rooms and lavatories. The wonder is, a commission has not by this time been issued, a report presented to Parliament, and a board armed with powers to levy rates for the maintenance of these accommodations. Where voluntary commercial association is not adequate, parochial machinery should be brought into play. It may be a tribute to the power of the metropolitan parishes, that

the Government Water Bill is virtually abandoned; but they should not content themselves with negative and obstructive efforts. Let their delegates prepare, during the recess, a measure of water supply and sewerage, generally acceptable, and thrust it, right early, upon the attention of Parliament. The imperial legislature can scarcely refuse to the representatives of the metropolis the means of delivering its population from continual peril of decimation by epidemic disease.

THE USUAL FATE OF NOVELTIES.

IT is well known that homoeopathy, as a branch of medical science, has taken a high position in this country—that it numbers a vast array of scientific and intelligent men, both of the professional and non-professional classes, amongst its disciples—that it is making progress in all directions—and that its supporters have been able to erect and support two hospitals in the metropolis, both of them in a flourishing state. In a word, homoeopathy can at least lay claim to be considered, even in the eyes of the most orthodox practitioners of the day, as a system which has scientific principles as its basis. It can boast of the *prestige* which intellect, wisdom, rank, and wealth can confer; and on every ground except that of blind prejudice, is entitled to candid consideration, and ought to be treated by its most strenuous opponents as something more than quackery. We are led to make these remarks not in the spirit of partisanship, for we do not think that it is becoming for a journal like ours to assume the character of a medical organ, or to pretend to give any authoritative opinion on such matters, but simply in the spirit of fair play, engendered by reading the following paragraph, now going the round of the press:—

At the last examination of candidates for the degree of M.D., in the University of St. Andrews, a Mr. Robert Hale, from Norwich, presented himself for examination, and obtained his diploma; but it afterwards came to the ears of the *Senatus*, through the medical press, that this gentleman was and is a homoeopath, practising at Norwich. The *Senatus* accordingly requested him to return his diploma. The homoeopath, however, refuses; and we understand that the *Senatus* will commence proceedings against him. We believe this is the first case in which any university has recalled its degree got under similar circumstances.—*Fifeshire Journal*.

The conduct of the *Senatus* of St. Andrews University must be pronounced as grossly intolerant and mischievous even to the cause they would serve, and we are heartily glad that they stand alone in their folly. We should be sorry to think that the medical profession generally concurred in so absurd and undignified an act of persecution. This sagacious body, it thus appears, will allow any gentleman to obtain the requisite amount of knowledge to qualify him for the medical profession, but he must not exercise his own discretion in the use of it. In obtaining his degree he must give up independent thought in one particular direction. He may be notoriously incompetent for his position—may be nothing better than an arrant quack in the administration of the healing art—but as long as he follows certain received and orthodox rules, he will pass muster and retain his honorary distinction. Just as a man may be anything but an Anti-state-churchman at the English Universities, so may a medical practitioner go to any lengths so long as he steer clear of homoeopathy in the estimation of this learned body. This is certainly a novel kind of inquisition to set up in the present day by a body professing literary and scientific distinction. We could almost imagine that Sir Peter Laurie was at the head of it. If there is any science which requires the widest and most patient investigation for the good of the community, it is that of medicine, and its most eminent professors are agreed that even yet it is but imperfectly understood. If the medical diploma is simply to mean that its recipient is to be bound hand and foot to a certain system, it is high time the subject of granting such degrees were reconsidered. By such acts the Senate of St. Andrews do not bring homoeopathy into contempt—they simply lower the value of their honorary degrees. We had better at once have a Medical Star Chamber sitting in London, with Mr. Wakley at its head, to examine all members of the profession suspected of heterodoxy, with full power to dismiss them at pleasure. We are curious to ascertain the result of this novel trial in a Court of Justice.

RIOTING IN GREENOCK.—On the evening of Monday-week, a serious disturbance took place in this town, from the conduct of a man named Orr, who is in the habit of lecturing in the streets against popery. The Irish inhabitants gave violent expression to their excited feelings, and the Protestant party, not content with beating their antagonists, attacked the Catholic chapel and the priest's house.

The late Earl of Derby has bequeathed his fine collection of birds and quadrupeds to the Queen; or if her Majesty should prefer such an arrangement, the Zoological Gardens.

OUR VISITS TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

We must no longer delay to observe and report upon a department of this great microcosm from which we have hitherto held aloof, as much from diffidence as indisposition—that which should be criticised by softer eyes and fingers than ours (for "Visitors are requested not to touch," is but little respected by the ladies, when no glass intervenes)—the silks, laces, shawls, and *et ceteras* of attire. We have traversed avenues of suspended drapery, but it has been with the half-averted eye of conscious ignorance. And yet the most manly of men has, at some time of his life, possessed a feminine interest in feminine attire. How much of its attractions mingled with what he flattered himself was a rational affection for a super-sensual object! Who has not felt what Tom Hood has expressed in one line—"holding her very silk in dearness?" How much of the beauty of this very scene is constituted by the variety and gracefulness, the flowing forms and glancing tints, of the garments in which the better half—in numbers, if not in quality—of this vast throng have encased themselves. We may venture to appropriate—with a slight alteration—the lines of a poet little read:—

"A sound of stately treading towards me comes—
A silken wafting on the cedar floor;
As from Amalia's flowery groves, an air
Delicious breathes around; tall, lofty-browed, majestically
beautiful;
Through vesture gorgeous as the clouds of morn,
With lingering steps the glorious dames sweep by."

Every one has paused before the gorgeous Spitalfields trophy in the nave, and many have overheard the candid ejaculations of admiring Frenchmen, "charmant," "superbe," "magnifique." But it is on the south gallery that the Coventry ribbons and other wonders of this genus are to be found. Let us first look at these cases 42 and 43 (section xxiii.) Minutely classified and arranged, may be there beheld the raw silk of six of the principal varieties known in commerce, "Fine Italian gum waste," "Second Italian gum waste," "Italian and China home waste;" "Brutia and Bengal home waste;" "Verona waste" (knubbs and husks). Below these are as many specimens of each quality "dressed;" in the line beneath we find them carded; below these again are the six "slubbings," followed by the six coarse "rovings," and the six fine "rovings." In an adjoining cabinet are the spun threads of each of these kinds of silk, of every known and possible degree of tenuity. If we would understand these technicalities, we have but to remember the pastime of our boyhood—silk-worm rearing; for who, even the roughest urchin, has not kept a half-dozen caterpillars in a box—watched with an eagerness scarcely to be exceeded by the highest hope of manhood, their genesis and transformations—been perplexed to provide them appropriate food—hung up the yellow cocoon with delight in the sun, and dreamed of lands where the mulberry-tree glistens with these suspended lumps of gold? The cocoon in which the worm—poor fool!—lies self-entombed, consists of one long continuous thread, or rather, microscopically speaking, of two threads twisted into one; for the entire line emanates at the same time from two orifices in the head of the worm, which, by a peculiar movement of its body, brings them both at the instant of projection into permanent and inseparable contact. His task completed, his doom is sealed; unable to escape, he is, by the action of hot water, mercifully deprived at the same time of all the advantages of his position, as well as of his life. The outer casing, classified according to its form, either as a good or pointed cocoon, a "cocalon," a dupion or soufflon, is speedily unreeled and wound upon a hollow frame, whereby it becomes converted into hanks. The hanks thus produced, whether arriving from Italy, France, Bengal, China, or elsewhere, are designated raw silk. By what is called "throwing," they are brought into a proper state for weaving and for other purposes, the silk being thereby twisted, doubled, and undergoing sundry other processes, as we have seen in the department of machiney in motion, where each progressive step can be observed and studied, and at the same time its analogy compared with similar operations in the cotton and wool departments.

In a case numbered 1, we find thirty compartments, all filled from the looms of one Spitalfields manufactory: the most striking object of the group is a very rich and delicate silk, in colour pink and white, and bearing upon its surface the pattern of the rose, thistle, and shamrock, gracefully designed. Next to this we find the novelties of Messrs. Pugh, of Regent-street, including a remarkably fine bombazeen cloth, and a still more important article, rejoicing in the name of amphommion, or widow's silk, the former of these grandiloquent appellations simply signifying that its surface is the same on both sides. Why so rich an article should be especially appropriated to widows, we are at a loss to divine, but there can be no question that it is a most beautiful commodity. Messrs. Sanderson and Reid have a chair-back of silk bearing a coat of arms: it is exhibited as a specimen of weaving, but it might be easily mistaken for the work of the needle. In the next case is a handsome display of velvet vestings, velvet for pulpits, &c., black armours, cravats in satin and silk, figured satins, &c. But

the eye is involuntarily caught by Mr. T. Robinson's cabinet, where we behold velvets of great variety of hue, but chiefly of the closest texture, and of that short crisp pile that does not yield beneath the touch—the surest test, we are told, of the highest denominations of velvet. Messrs. Stillwell and Son, besides some handsome brocatelle for curtains, have some fine damasks; and a specimen of her Majesty's coronation robe, wrought by them, whereon upon an entirely golden ground the pattern stands forth in brilliant relief. A City firm have imitated very cleverly in silk a variety of furs; their ermine is all but perfectly deceptive, and the silvery grey of some of the feline members of the animal creation, and the speckled surfaces of some one or two others, are fairly copied, but there are some surely not intended to resemble the integuments of any known quadruped. As might have been anticipated, Messrs. Swan and Edgar have a copious variety of the manufactures of Spitalfields, including Ducapes, Gros de Naples; Ducapes, Gros de Tours; satins, Grecian, Gros de Tours watered silks, velvets, striped small checks, together with coloured Chinas silks; amongst them, pretty prominently, is a black watered silk of great beauty and richness. Two fabrics of the brilliant group—one in gold and blue, another brocaded with flowers in sixteen tints—are surely far too splendid for wear. A Scotch firm displays divers Highland tartans in satin and velvet, remarkably alike for texture and richness of colour. Mr. Mason, of Yately, in Hampshire, has a fine specimen of damask silk and English cloth, the peculiar interest of which lies in the fact that it is wrought in silk the produce of worms reared at Yately. A still more astonishing and gratifying contribution to this department is made by Mrs. Whitby, also of Hampshire. It consists of a magnificent silken banner, bearing a number of emblematical figures; and adorned along its margin by a deep and elaborately compounded fringe—the whole of the material of which was spun by silkworms reared by the lady during a period of fourteen years, she contriving to maintain a sufficient plantation of the delicate Philippine mulberry-trees for her purpose; and her experiment is considered to have been so encouraging that the system is being tried upon an extensive scale. The material thus laboriously and perseveringly produced, was wrought in the looms of the Messrs. Holdsworth, of Manchester; who also display, among many beautiful fabrics, a silk brocade, and embroidery of silk upon cloth ground, applicable to a variety of purposes for internal decoration, and calculated, from its peculiarly gorgeous appearance, greatly to enhance the magnificence of an apartment; and being the work of mechanism, its price is comparatively low.

It is impossible, however, to go on at this pace. So extensive is the display in this department, and so much may be found to observe among articles apparently little differing, that hours are rapidly consumed. The French silks are divided from the English only by the transect; and are, therefore, convenient for comparison. To attempt enumeration of their characteristics is out of the question; and the decision of comparative merits may safely be left to the juries. We cannot forbear, however, giving expression here to a feeling which we have often experienced in this survey—a feeling of regret that no mention is made of the actual producers of these beautiful results of ingenuity and skill as well as industry. It is the nominal maker, the capitalist, who has all the credit—and while we render due honour to the spirit which prompts him to risk his means in untried paths, and acknowledge how indispensable is his peculiar element in the work of production, we cannot but think the men whose brain and fingers are their capital, should have a share in the honorary as well as substantial reward. We believe this is one instance in which they "manage these things better abroad." Provision is made in continental manufactures for exciting the individual ambition of artists and workmen, and with the best results. We are sure that the artificers of Spitalfields are not content with the impersonal glory of their gorgeous trophy.

Than the Norwich and Paisley shawls, and the Nottingham lace, nothing more beautiful of their kind can be conceived. The Limerick display has a peculiar interest, inasmuch as it represents one of the saving elements of Irish industry. Messrs. Morley and Harris exhibit in their respective contributions, the almost human ingenuity with which the looms of Leicester seem inspired. The glovers have some useful novelties; and the wool-workers show to what uses crotchet-work can be put. "A state bed," laden with needlework, is only one of several specimens in the building of costly folly. On the walls, and in the bays below, "Crossley of Halifax," arrests the eye, in conjunction with a vast expanse of carpets and cloths. Looking into the nave, we observe that Mr. Nicholay has hung the whole front of the gallery with the skins of lions, tigers, and bears, dressed to a beautiful softness, and adapted to a modern exigency by being formed into railway wrappers. Another novel adaptation of fur is a table-cover of wild cat-skins, admirably fitted, from their softness, for library tables. Mr. Nicholay also exhibits specimens of almost every variety of fur adapted to every habiliment.

The historical miniver figures in a great variety of muffs and tippets, ornamented with the paws of the Astracan lamb, to suit the requirements of modern "taste." A curious article is a coat made from the hide of a Tartar colt, but so carefully dressed as to be as soft as seal-skin, and, from the length and density of the hair, completely impervious to wet, so that the skin in which a wild Tartar colt once scampered over his native steppes, may serve as a paletot to some tranquil commercial gentleman travelling in an English railway carriage. The beaver is also exhibited in a great variety of ladies' articles; for since the great "gossamer" revolution, that beautiful material has been handed over to the furrier. The collection is completed by various specimens of wolves, tigers, &c., carefully stuffed, and adding greatly to the attractiveness of the stand. The Hudson Bay Company has also a number of black fox-skins and Arctic wrappers, making one earnestly desiderate their comfort combined with the invigorating cold of what few of us have ever experienced—a real winter. But perhaps Mr. Paxton will treat us beneath this now heated roof, when his "jardin d'hiver" is realized, to a Wenham Lake and a sledge drive.

The attendance on the shilling days continues unabated. On Wednesday the visitors amounted to 61,000, and the receipts to £2,913 7s. On Thursday the visitors were 63,740, and the receipts £3,028 5s. On Friday the half-crown receipts rose to £3,762 7s. 6d., and the visitors numbered 35,338 persons. On Saturday the weather was unfavourable, and there was a counter attraction at the Horticultural fête; the visitors, consequently, fell to the minimum number of 9,326, and the receipts to £1,379 13s. On Monday the numbers went up again to 70,640, and the receipts to £3,338 7s.

Her Majesty and the Prince were visitors on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings. As they will not be present again for some time, they remained longer than usual on Friday, and gave an opportunity to the thousands present of expressing the popular good feeling.

The Norwich Operative Club, established some time since for the purpose of accumulating funds sufficient to defray the transit of the members to and from the Exhibition, have visited London in a body, many of them accompanied by their wives. Several gentlemen showed a most laudable desire to assist these working men, who had done all they could for themselves, and the railway fares both to and from London were defrayed by extra subscriptions, together with the expenses of beds and breakfasts for a week. This enabled them to visit the many "lions" of the metropolis, in addition to the Exhibition. Amongst those who contributed most liberally was Mr. Peto, M.P., who also added considerably to the pleasure of the party by inviting them to a dinner at the Royal Pavilion Hotel, North Woolwich. The arsenals and dockyards were thrown open to them by the Government, at Mr. Peto's request. The dinner was elegantly furnished, and comprised dishes—for about 300 persons—of the most costly and *recherché* description which the season could afford. Mr. Peto presided; and beside him sat Mr. Woodecock, the mayor, and Mr. Blakeley, the sheriff, of Norwich; Mr. Geach, M.P., Mr. R. W. Kennard, and other gentlemen. After dinner, every one of the party was presented by Mr. Peto with a copy of the elegantly-finished work, published by the Religious Tract Society, entitled, "The Royal Exchange and the Palace of Industry," with which all the recipients appeared to be highly delighted.

THE LAW OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the law of partnership has been issued. The committee has come to the resolution—"That the law of partnership, as at present existing, viewing its importance in reference to the commercial character and rapid increase of the population and property of the country, requires careful and immediate revision." They recommend the appointment of a commission of adequate legal and commercial knowledge, to consider and prepare, not only a consolidation of the existing laws, but to suggest such changes in the law as the altered condition of the country may require. Although the committee confine their recommendation to two points; viz., a greater facility in granting charters, under rules published and enforced by the proper authorities, and an easier mode of borrowing additional capital, without risk to the lender beyond the amount of the sum advanced, yet they anticipate many improvements in the law bearing on the varied enterprises and improvements of the country from the labours of such a commission as they recommend, and think that a more matured consideration of the important subject will be well purchased by a short delay.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.—The passing of the Fugitive Slave Law in America has already had the effect of driving a great number of the coloured population of the Free States into British Canada, that they may there find a home, and be free from the oppression of (so-called) Christian white men. The welfare of these refugees is now engaging the attention of the friends of the negro race in England and America, and it is in contemplation to establish schools, &c., among them. We learn that the Rev. Edward Mathews, who, for nearly twenty years, has been engaged in the United States as a public advocate for the abolition of slavery, and who, in the prosecution of his work, met with such violent treatment some months since from the hands of the Kentucky lynchers, is on his way to England, with the design of imparting information respecting the condition of the Canadian refugees, and collecting funds for the purpose of the mission. We trust his visit will be eminently successful in promoting the welfare of those oppressed sons of Africa.

THE LIBERATION OF KOSSUTH.

A large meeting, presided over by the Lord Mayor, was held in Manchester on Wednesday for the purpose of memorializing Lord Palmerston to use his influence in favour of Kossuth and his companions in Turkey. The Town Hall was greatly crowded, and the proceedings altogether of a very animated character.

Mr. A. Watkins, borough magistrate, having moved, and the Rev. J. J. Taylor seconded, the first resolution, General Messaros, the late Secretary of War in Hungary, then came forward, and was warmly applauded. His speech, as at the Leicester meeting, was quite of a unique character :—

Cicero, the great Roman orator, said, once on a time, he can't like any public speaker who, when beginning, is not embarrassed and stammering. Sir, you can hit it, if Cicero should be alive and present he would be pleased with the humble speaker here [laughter]. Sir, you have heard that the Hungarian people fought for constitutional rights sanctioned by its king—fought for the freedom of all laws, without distinction of tongue and religion. But though the greatest part were in will and heart manly united to fight it out, and though we were aided by many a thousand of valiant Poles (to whom the European world is still indebted with justice); nevertheless in the Book of books it was otherwise written. It is true, fortune smiled on us, and we hoped; but when we believed to be near our salvation, partly by the intervention of a foreign great power, the boa constrictor of all free people [loud cheers and laughter]—partly by some faults of ours, but chiefly by an unexpected, and, therefore, most fatal and patricidal accident, pardon, sir, I cannot name the chief author of it, let him be judged by his conscience and by posterity,—we received the death blow. After it, many of the leaders, confiding in the justice of Russia, and in the lenity of the so-called "paternal" Government, surrendered themselves, with what for a consequence, they experienced, and the country bemoaned it. Not so the illustrious Governor of Hungary, the idol in fortune and misfortune of the Hungarian people, in whom he personified the freedom, the welfare of his country. Kossuth thought, with many of the most distinguished patriots, it would be wise and safe to keep their lives for a time to come, and left, mourning behind, the birthplace of their glory and misfortune, in quest of an asylum in Turkey. There was a monarch abounding in virtue, the example of benevolence and magnanimity; shortly, the best man of his people. Sir, it warms the heart of man if he can speak good of rulers, but still better is it to live in a country where the monarch is so beloved from her people, and who deserves it in the highest degree, as in the free and great country of yours. We found hospitality, but not for long, because an impolitic word spoken by a Turkish diplomatist delayed our going away, and gave to the diplomats of the two hostile powers time, and with this the opportunity of showing their art, but this was a black one [hear, hear], and the artists, rather ill humoured people, of whom the one would drive us away, and the other would have us again, it may be to elevate us in the air for humanity's sake. Now, this last was by the generous Sultan, with the support of the English representancy, from whom all the exiles meet but favour, denied, and so they bargained till they extorted from the Turkish Government that the most compromised ones of the Hungarian and Polish refugees should be kept as prisoners in Asia. The place Kutayah was not ill chosen; why, it was out of intercourse with the civilized world, and, confined there, the prisoner could be easier kept. Another European illustration, the valorous Polish General Dembinsky, an example of magnanimity, followed; but in six months left us, by the protection of the French Republic. I lived for ten months with the illustrious Kossuth, with the high-minded nobleman Count Batthyany, with the gallant Hungarian general, Perczel, the valiant Polish general, B—, and Gen. Viscozky, and other distinguished patriots of both the nations of Poland and Hungary. Materially we were very well, but morally we have undergone all the humiliation and oppression which a suspicious gaoler could invent, adding to it the uncertainty of duration; so, ladies and gentlemen, you might guess the hell in which we lived [hear, hear]. At last the humble speaker here, with General Bulharin, and ninety of his countrymen, was released. Not so Kossuth, not so Batthyany, and others; they remained captives to better times. It is true, the Turkish Government has formally pledged its word to liberate them in the next September; but as this Government is not accustomed to speak always the truth, and it is feeble, too, then their promise would be kept *ad Graecas calendas*, that is to say, in the time of the mathematical x [laughter]; or, in other words, as long as the Liberal Governments—amongst which in the first rank the high Government of this great country—will not put in mind of the Turkish Government, that the dignity and interest of it claims that justice be done to them, who are detained against all rights; and as long as this Government of yours will not, in an official way, declare its desire that Kossuth be liberated, then, and but then only, justice and humanity would be taken into consideration, and the wish of this splendid meeting would be fulfilled too, and Kossuth, with his fellow-prisoners, would soon personally thank you, that they are indebted for their liberation to the people of Old England, whose hearts beat for justice and love of mankind [loud applause]. Sir, I can say in the true conscientiousness of an honest man, there is no time to be lost [hear, hear]—if Kossuth should not be liberated this autumn, as he is grown weak by the daily mortification, and by the uncertainty of the duration of his captivity, he should have his liberty then when his heart shall beat no more. Sir, I have now tried very long your patience with English of my own [cheers]. I can say nothing more, but I can and will pray to God that this great country of yours shall more and more increase in wealth, power, and freedom, that it might be always a high example fit for other people's imitation, that in it the unhappy men who lost all that was dear to them may find an asylum and consolation, that this great town may attain the pitch of happiness on earth; and lastly, God the Almighty concede that all the organized peoples of the world might have that portion of liberty and free action which make the English people great and enviable.

The Rev. Dr. VAUGHAN arose amidst great applause to move :—

That this meeting begs respectfully to call on the British Government to use its good offices with the Government of Turkey to procure the immediate liberation of Louis Kossuth, and of his few companions now left to him; that this meeting is the more urgent in pressing that very decided measures be taken to secure this object, inasmuch as it cannot but regard the life of Kossuth as exposed to imminent danger by the course pursued towards him on the part of the Government of Turkey, no doubt under the dictation of Russia and Austria; and should the life of the purest and most heroic among patriots in modern times fall a sacrifice to this unjust and cruel policy, this meeting feels that the people of this country will regard all Governments that might have interposed effectually for the deliverance of Louis Kossuth, and did not, as being responsible, before God and man, for what shall have happened.

In concluding his powerful speech, the Doctor said :—

When I reflect on the momentous trust which has been committed to the care of Britain in the last few years, I cannot but feel that she has not proved equal to it [hear, hear]. So long as the struggle was between Hungary and Austria, we should have left them to settle their disputes among themselves [hear, hear]. But when Russia invaded Hungary, then, I think, we also should have interfered, and have said to the Emperor Nicholas, "The day on which you cross the Hungarian border is the day on which we shall feel ourselves called upon to give commission to our fleets to blockade every port in your dominion" [prolonged cheering]. Russian ambition would have received the check which it so much needs. Austria would have been compelled to keep her ambition within limits more befitting her pretensions. Turkey would not have been humbled as she has been; Germany would not have been converted into a mere barrack-yard for soldiers, and the Italy upon which we now look would not have been the Italy which then existed. There would have been, I solemnly believe, a sure and steady progress upon the continent towards constitutional reform, and everything tending to the improvement of man [cheers]. Louis Kossuth is before you to-day, not simply as the man Kossuth, but as the representative of the greatest principles of humanity [hear, hear]. He is before you as a man in whose person these principles have been outraged, and I call upon you to unite in demanding of your Government that they will use their influence to procure his liberation [great cheering].

Several other speakers addressed the meeting, among whom were Dr. Merel, late Professor of the University of Pesth; Drs. Beard, Watts, and Hodgson, of Manchester; Alderman Shuttleworth, &c. The resolutions were carried unanimously.

A similar meeting has been held at Coventry, on a requisition by one hundred inhabitants. Mr. David Buckney, presided. The Rev. J. Lewitt moved, and Mr. J. S. Beamish seconded, a resolution expressing sympathy with the Hungarian cause and martyrs. General Messaros then came forward, amidst great applause, and addressed the meeting at some length. The Rev. E. H. Delf, in an able speech, moved the adoption of a memorial, which was carried by acclamation, and the members for the borough requested to support it. A collection was made, and the proceeds given to the General for his distressed countrymen.

THE CAPE COLONISTS AND THE NATIVES.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Graham's Town, May 24th. For the sentiments expressed the writer is, of course, alone responsible—they deserve, at least, to be made known :—

In this country, at the present time, death comes amongst us so frequently, and in such appalling shapes, that it speaks to us loudly, "Prepare to meet thy God." The young, the healthy, and the strong, are mown down like the grass of the field in its prime, by the cruel hand of the assassin, or in the open conflict of the field of battle. The country is still in a most deplorable state; and, as it regards this place, the worst is not yet come. At present, Kaffraria, and the districts of Beaufort and Somerset, have been the principal scenes of action and suffering. The Kafirs have been employed in defending their own, and the Hottentots have confined their depredations pretty much to the other districts. They appear now, however, to be spreading themselves about. Several bodies of them have been seen in the neighbourhood of Graham's Town, and depredations committed in the immediate vicinity. Two lots of cattle have been driven off by night from within the hills which encircle the town. The gloom, however, which has hitherto enveloped our prospects has been in some measure dispelled, by the help afforded us by the home Government, and the prospect of having, at no distant time, a government on the spot. Without this we shall never come to any permanently satisfactory arrangements with the natives. I am sorry to see the very partial view of our position taken by a portion of your religious press, in which the natives of this colony are held up as deserving of commiseration, and the Government and colonists charged with tyranny and oppression. It is quite a mistaken view of the matter. That there may be individual cases of injustice of white towards black—as there are often, in more civilized communities, between men of the same colour, is probable; and that the frequent losses which the community has sustained at the hands of the Kafirs does, at such times as these, produce feelings of enmity and revenge more natural than Christian-like, may be admitted; but that there is any ground for a charge of systematic oppression of the coloured classes by the colonists, I deny; and I believe, if the Government has erred, it has been by manifesting too great a leniency,—whatever of an aggressive character it is chargeable with has been dictated by necessity, as involving the rights, liberties, and lives of its subjects. A very false view of the character and condition of the natives has been given by the missionaries, anxious as they have been to enlist the sympathies of the British public on behalf of the benighted heathen, and in which the religious portion of the colonists have always been ready to lend a helping hand. Deceived themselves by the apparent success of their labours, and willing to encourage the liberality of the public at home by representing this apparent success in an exaggerated form,

they have created a sympathy in the minds of many excellent people which more properly belongs to the injured and really suffering colonists. This has led to a great estrangement of feeling, on the part of many of the latter, from what is called here the Exeter-Hall, or philanthropic party—in which, of course, I do not sympathise, believing them to be really actuated by sincere motives, though sometimes led away by the misrepresentations of mistaken or designing men; and, in the laudable desire to benefit the heathen, have often forgotten the just claims of their fellow-subjects upon their sympathy and regard.

IRELAND.

Great joy has been excited among the sympathizers with the young Irishmen deported to Van Diemen's Land, by news of the escape of M'Manus. It was first made known by the following postscript to a letter from John Mitchell to Dr. Gray, the editor of the *Freeman's Journal*. The writer evidently supposes the circumstances to have become known by the Australian newspapers. He says :—

P.S.—I bethink me that I ought to tell you how it fell out that M'Manus found himself at liberty to make his escape. Of course, when the Governor took him into custody, and revoked his "ticket of leave," his parole was at an end, and it would require a new ticket of leave and new promise to revive it. In O'Doherty's case, after his month's hard labour, his ticket of leave was restored, and a new parole required of him. Not so M'Manus; he was not set at liberty again by the Governor, but in spite of the Governor, by the intervention of another power, the "Supreme Court." And, far from giving him back his "comparative liberty," or taking a new parole, the Governor sent him orders at once to report himself at a "hiring depot." But it was too late—M'Manus had a clear day or two, and good friends; a ship was ready to sail, and so he went off.

J. M.

Our own letters from the colony speak of a general feeling of exultation at the escape of M'Manus, from what is deemed the tyrannical treatment of Governor Denison. The *Launceston Examiner* speaks strongly to the same effect. Mr. Thomas Meagher has taken a wife, and is making himself as comfortable as the circumstances will admit.

The *Weekly Freeman* announces, on the authority of a letter from London, the formation of an influential body of capitalists to promote the long-desired object of Transatlantic communication between Galway and Halifax, and the subscription of no less a sum than £50,000, as the first step towards the attainment of that end. Arrangements, it seems, have been already entered into, and orders absolutely given to the two most eminent engineering firms in England for the construction of two steamers of power and speed superior to anything hitherto known on the Atlantic to run the "ferry" between the Irish and American ports.

According to the *Limerick Reporter*, the tide of emigration from the South continues to flow as steadily as ever. "The only surprise is where the numbers come from." At this rate, a census taken ten years hence will find the population of Ireland no greater than that of Scotland :—

We have never seen the quays of Limerick so busy with emigrants of the respectable classes as they were this day. The magnificent ship "Lydia," for New York, has completed her numbers, which amount to 231. The "Medium" is also rapidly filling up. We believe that these vessels will sail in the morning for their respective destinations. Already we hear, on good authority, that even for the saving of the approaching harvest it will be very difficult to obtain hands in several rural districts! What will it be next year? What the year after? Where is the drain to stop? What can justify a public journalist just now in telling the Irish farmer that he ought, at all hazards, to remain at home? Where is landlord encouragement afforded—where the hope that the cruelties and horrors of the Poor-law system, and the drain it is on every energy and resource of the people, will terminate, even in the next decade of years, if matters be permitted to progress as they are now going on?

The tedious case of Captain Wynne against the Marquis of Westmeath has terminated after a trial of eight days, in the discharge of the jury without agreeing to a verdict. This is the third trial that has been had in this case, and each occupied the Court for eight days. The plaintiff was the late inspector of the Carrick-on-Shannon Poor-law Union, and sought to recover damages for the publication of libellous matter charging the plaintiff with immoral conduct in the discharge of his public duties. The details of the case were of such a nature that they have been excluded from all the Dublin newspapers.

CLASSICAL DRAMATIC CONTEST AT ATHENS.—There took place lately at Athens a poetical representation, which, for the first time after the lapse of ages, afforded to the citizens of Athens the spectacle of one of those literary contests of which they used to be so proud. A rich Greek merchant, settled at Trieste, M. Ambrosius Ballis, instituted an annual prize of 1,000 dr. for the best poem. Ten candidates presented themselves this year. The jury was composed of five professors of the University. The King was present at the solemnity, and placed with his own hand a crown of laurel on the head of the successful candidate, who was a captain in the army, named Zalacosta. The subject he had chosen for his poem was the siege of Missolonghi.

Fanny Elssler has purchased, at Vienna, one of the finest houses in the Kohlmarket, for £60,000 sterling.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The grand debate on the question of revision has occupied just a week. It commenced on Monday, and was brought to a close on Saturday, when the motion for revision was lost, according to anticipation, for want of a legal majority. The total number of votes being 724, it required 543, or three-fourths of the whole, to carry the question; whereas the votes in favour of the revision were but 446, against 278: majority in favour of revision, 168. The announcement of these numbers was received by the Left with exulting cries of "Vive la République!"

M. Payer first ascended the tribune, and spoke, not very eloquently, in favour of partial revision. M. de Falloux, whose re-appearance after illness was hailed with cordiality, spoke next, maintaining, that what is wanted is, a total revision of the constitution and the substitution of the Monarchy for the Republican principle. He was followed by M. de Mornay, in an exaggerated strain of servile adulation of the Monarchy of July. Then arose General Cavaignac, whose speech is described as "cold and metaphysical," in defence of the immutability of Republican institutions. It was well said in the Assembly, that he had acted as the soldier of the Republic, but talked like its high-priest. On Tuesday, the adjourned debate was resumed by M. Coquerel, the celebrated Protestant clergyman, who declared himself in favour of the revision, but at the same time a sincere Republican; and maintained that the Republican form of Government is the only one suited to France. He even went further; for he stated that he solemnly and religiously believed that the whole world would become Republican, and that he was ready to prove, that the Republic was the only form of Government that was sanctioned by the Scriptures. After M. Coquerel, M. Grévy addressed the Assembly against the revision, and was followed by M. Michel (de Bourges), who occupied the tribune till the close of the sitting, and resumed the next morning. His speech is admitted to have been one of the most remarkable oratorical successes ever witnessed. He attacked the Legitimists with great vigour, and concluded with stating, that he had undertaken to reconcile parties with the Republic, and to show them that no restoration could satisfy the political necessities of the times. He did not want an ancient Republic, which was but organized brigandage, and a struggle for ill-got wealth among robbers. The ancient Republics, which were vaunted in the schools, did not acknowledge the claims of labour as the origin of capital, and extorted it by slavery. The Republic desired by him and his friends was that of the United States: the unity minus the slavery. There, capital and labour gave each other the hand, and all were called, directly or indirectly, to make the law. Capitalists would lose, perhaps, by the Republic, but revolutions would no longer be possible.

After a short suspension, M. Berryer, the eloquent champion of the opposite extreme, next ascended the tribune; his speech was in abrupt contrast to that of the fervid Republican, being an able defence of the monarchy; but his main object was to show that the destinies of the country ought not to be confided to an individual, but only to a principle. In short, he advocated revision, if it could be done legally, but not otherwise.

On Thursday, a warmer tone was imparted to the discussion. M. Pascal Duprat opened for the Republic, M. de la Rochejaquelein following in support of Legitimacy. But the speech of the sitting—if not of the debate—was by Victor Hugo, whose strain was so decidedly republican, that the Right were thrown into a perfect tumult, and kept up a running controversy with the uncompromising orator. Mons. de Falloux signalized himself by taunting Hugo, in the midst of his impetuous harangue, in a spirit of miserable personality. While he was dealing with matter purely political, M. de Falloux threw in his face the pension which he had received from the monarchy, and flourished in his fingers the letter of thanks which had been written to Charles X. While a mere lad, the poet replied, he received from Louis XVIII. a pension of £80. Later, the Government of Charles X. prevented the drama of "Marion Delorme" from being represented on the stage; but the King, to compensate the author, offered him 120 francs in addition to the former pension; an offer which he declined. M. de Falloux revenged himself upon M. Hugo for this rebuff, by a series of personalities in the worst possible taste. M. Duprat, instead of protecting M. Hugo against the gibes and scoffs directed against his magnificent speech, drily observed that it was the orator who made his audience. At moments, the tumult became indescribable: the whole Right rose en masse, and the entire bench of Ministers bawled and gesticulated like demons. But Mons. Hugo baffled these ungenerous attempts, and, in proportion to the rage of his persecutors, lashed them with the greater severity. At the close of his harangue, he answered the personalities of M. de Falloux and his brother Legitimists with sparkling wit. "Your ideas," said he, "are not yet returned from emigration." In short, he drew a powerful picture of the errors of the monarchy, and exposed, with consummate ability, the littleness of aim of the royal parties, in proportion to the vast requirements of the age and country.

On Friday, the first speaker was M. Baroche, who, as if to divert the attention of the Assembly from the irritating assault which he had made on the legality of the elections of the constituent, began to heap fresh abuse upon M. Victor Hugo, and plunged

the debate once more into the noisy whirlpool of personalities. M. Hugo having with difficulty succeeded in obtaining permission to defend himself against these attacks, touched in his reply the susceptibilities of the Mountain by repudiating all alliance with the insurgents of May 15 and June 24; and MM. B. Raspail and De Flotte required all the vigour of Michel de Bourges and others, to hold them down. During three hours, the Assembly exhibited a scene of parliamentary pugilism; closed at length by a timely *mot* from M. Duprat, who said, when M. Dufaure ascended the tribune, that it was now past five o'clock, and the debate was just going to begin. The austere manner and authoritative oratory of M. Dufaure restored the parliamentary tone. His leading idea was the maintenance of the *status quo*; and professing maxims of Government similar to those of De Tocqueville, drew from them an inference totally opposed. The constitution was far from being so seriously defective as to require immediate revision. To raise, in such circumstances, the question of monarchy or republic, would be to give the signal for civil war. Moreover, the only object of the proposed revision was, to strike out the 45th article, which he, for his part, approved. This memorable debate was wound up by another ex-Minister, M. Odillon Barrot, who recalled attention to the question strictly before the House—namely, the examination of the defects and advantages of the constitution. He acknowledged with M. of Dufaure, that the Constituent Assembly was perfectly free when it voted the constitution, and that the committee was selected with a degree of impartiality. But M. Dufaure himself admitted, that the Committee acted under the influence of a certain current of ideas which then prevailed. This moral pressure was inevitable, constitutions being always made the day after revolutions. Many felt, that to place two powers of equal origin face to face, with no mediator between them in the event of a conflict, was to start two engines, with all the steam on, one against the other. True, the constitution surrounded the President with ministers alike responsible with himself; but then they could do nothing, unless it were to hinder him from doing something. The permanence of the Assembly altered the fundamental condition of a representative Government. The Committee of Permanence, too, was an institution between the alternatives of ringing the tocsin too soon or too late. The system of a single chamber, the excessive centralization, the frequent change of foreign ministers, and the unsteadiness of all institutions, placed France in an inferior position to those powers which maintained direct, sequence, and consistency in affairs; while, at home, she was deprived of all the guarantees of stability and security. If the defects of the constitution had been of a secondary order, there might be some colour for the objection against entering immediately upon the task of amendment. But they were fundamental, and called for reform without delay. M. Barrot took occasion to make a flattering reference to General Changarnier; and, having passed in review the objections of M. Dufaure, declared, in conclusion, his surprise that any one could discover an obstacle to revision in the chance of the President's re-election. M. de Remusat demanded leave to speak, but the general debate was closed, and the Assembly proceeded to divide; with what result is already known.

ITALY.

The little interest that might attach to speculations upon the design of the precious *confères* of Castel Gondolfo is quite outdone by the revelations in Mr. Gladstone's letters to Lord Aberdeen, of what he saw and heard in the dominions of the paternal Ferdinand. Even the *Times* seems now to regret that he has been kept upon his throne by foreign interposition, and to suspect things could not have been worse under a revolutionary reign. One of the cases described by Mr. Gladstone is that of Carlo Poerio, a cabinet minister under the constitution, denounced by a low police agent as one of a treasonable conspiracy, and tried last winter. The evidence which Mr. Gladstone heard in open court, was of the most inconclusive kind, or conclusive only when supported by manifest perjury. The President of the Court, one Navarro, was one of the persons whom the alleged conspiracy was intended to destroy; yet he tried the case, fined the counsel at the bar 100 ducats for objecting to his presence, and eventually voted for the death of the accused. Indeed, all the judges are entirely dependent on the Government, and by them at length Poerio was found guilty of belonging to the Republican sect, and condemned to twenty-four years of iron. Mr. Gladstone saw him in the *bagno* of Nisida after his conviction, with fifteen others, in a low narrow dungeon, chained in pairs.

Their chains were as follows:—Each man wears a strong leather girth round him above the hips. To this are secured the upper ends of two chains. One chain of four long and heavy links descends to a kind of double ring fixed round the ankle. The second chain consists of eight links, each of the same weight and length with the four, and this unites the two prisoners together, so that they can stand about six feet apart. Neither of these chains is ever undone, day or night. The dress of common felons which, as well as the felon's cap, was there worn by the late Cabinet Minister of King Ferdinand of Naples, is composed of a rough and coarse red jacket, with trousers of the same material—very like the cloth made in this country from what is called devil's dust; the trousers are nearly black in colour. On his head he had a small cap, which makes up the suit; it is of the same material. The trousers button all the way up, that they may be removed at night without disturbing the chains.

"The weight of these chains, I understand, is about eight reals, or between sixteen and seventeen English pounds, for the shorter one, which must be doubled

when we give each prisoner his half of the longer one. The prisoners had a heavy limping movement, much as if one leg had been shorter than the other. But the refinement of suffering in this case arises from the circumstance that here we have men of education and high feeling chained incessantly together. For no purpose are these chains undone; and the meaning of these last words must be well considered; they are to be taken strictly.

This system of fettering was invented for these very gentlemen. Poerio, fast sinking under his calamity, was advised to let his mother supplicate the king on his behalf, but steadily refused. He has since been removed to Ischia, further from public interest.

Never before (Mr. Gladstone concludes this narrative) have I conversed, and never probably shall I converse again, with a cultivated and accomplished gentleman, of whose innocence, obedience to law, and love of his country I was as firmly and as rationally assured as of your lordship's, or that of any other man of the very highest character, whilst he stood before me amidst surrounding felons, and clad in the vile uniform of guilt and shame. But he is now gone where he will scarcely have the opportunity even of such conversation. I cannot honestly suppress my conviction that the object in the case of Poerio, as a man of mental power sufficient to be feared, is to obtain the scaffold's aim by means more cruel than the scaffold, and without the outcry which the scaffold would create.

A letter from Naples, of the 3rd inst., states that forty-six persons have now been arrested on account of the part they took in the affair of the 15th of May, 1848. Among these persons are Archdeacon Cagnozzi, aged ninety-seven; the ex-Minister Pietro Leopardi, who was at Turin on that day; Vicenzo Tavazzi, aged eighty-six; and Giuseppe Solidati, aged eighty-three.

THE CANARY ISLANDS.

The island of Grand Canary has been frightfully ravaged by cholera. Mr. Houghton, the British vice-consul there, relates that on the last day of May a person died in San Jose, under suspicious circumstances—several strange deaths followed—and, by the 7th of June, cholera was slaying its twenty per diem. The scenes that followed were most distressing. In two or three days, three-fourths of the inhabitants had fled, and the road became strewed with dead bodies. On the 10th, 11th, and 12th, the deaths were 100 a day. The soldiers buried the corpses in trenches, and hunted them out from the filthy huts and defiles where they lay putrefying. When subdued in the towns the malady appeared in the country parts. The circumstances preceding and attending the epidemic greatly aggravated its ravages:—

A great part of the mortality has been caused by the absolute dearth of the common necessities of life among the class attacked, and one medical man stated to me that it was useless his going to the Risco, as when he ordered applications to excite perspiration, in most cases they would show him a mere rag of the size of a handkerchief as their additional covering, and, as in this climate so little is generally used, there were no means of meeting this sudden emergency. Ventilation is the great preservative, and these people are entirely ignorant of the origin or means of security against the attacks of this epidemic. Those who have read of, or been witnesses to, the ravages of this dreadful scourge in other parts (as was the case with myself the year before last in London), cannot form any conception of the accumulated horrors in this unfortunate island. The people were wholly unprepared for it either in their habits or education; they saw nothing but death, and only thought of flight without making the slightest effort to face or endeavour to avoid it by proper diet and ventilation.

AMERICA.

There have been two or three transatlantic arrivals since our last. The papers are chiefly occupied with the celebration of the 4th of July, which was selected for laying the corner-stone of the proposed enlargement of the Capitol. A great concourse of strangers was present, and the ceremonies excited general interest. A procession was formed, composed of various military, benevolent, literary, and other associations, the President of the United States, and the heads of the different departments of Government, the officers of the army and navy, representatives of foreign nations, and an immense number of citizens from all parts of the Union. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone was performed by President Filmore, after which an oration was delivered by Daniel Webster, in which he gave an eloquent exposition of the principles of the American constitution, and urged faithful adherence to the Union.

General Scott has now been nominated for the presidency, by Whig state conventions in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Indiana, and by public meetings and papers in several other states.

Dr. Hughes, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, had created a "great excitement" by the first sermon he had preached since his return from Europe. He attacked the European democratic movement, the freedom of the press, and popular opinion generally. The pith of his address was, that the popular voice in Europe, as a whole, was calculated to produce revolution, anarchy, and bloodshed. He attributed the flight of the Pope, and the assassination of Rossi, to a conspiracy among the democratic faction, for the purpose of exciting a revolutionary spirit among the people. "All republican institutions have this natural tendency," exclaimed the archbishop. Dr. Hughes is at least a brave man to say this in New York.

Arrangements had been made for proceeding to San Francisco via the river San Juan and the Lake of Nicaragua. Passengers would be conveyed to San Juan by the steamers of the Atlantic and Pacific Company, thence in iron steamers up the

river and across the lake. A journey of twelve miles overland would bring them to the port San Juan del Sur; whence the steamer "Pacific" would convey them to San Francisco. San Francisco was rising from its ashes when the mail left on the 1st of June, and a large body of Chinese emigrants had arrived.

The deserter Walsh, claimed by Sir Henry Bulwer, had been acquitted; and he was received, on leaving the court, by hearty cheers from a throng of Irishmen. He has entered the regular army of the United States.

From Jamaica we learn that a number of coloured emigrants had arrived from the United States, which, it is believed, has something to do with cotton cultivation in the island, as some gentlemen have recently arrived there from Georgia to investigate the capabilities of the soil for that production. The cholera has broken out at Kingstown. At Savannah-la-Mar it has taken fast hold of the parish and town, and death is rampant at every door. In the country districts the malady is still raging to a frightful extent. At Hanover, also, it is still raging, and it has reappeared in the Oxford wood district and in Spanish Town. The "Baptist rioters"—whoever they may be—at Spanish Town have been found guilty. After the trial another riot took place in Spanish Town, and the military had to be called out to suppress it. It is stated that the indignation of the mob at the judgment of the court, which condemned their friends to imprisonment, knew no bounds. They became perfectly infuriated at what they termed the "unjust decision," and determined to be avenged on "the unfortunate Mr. Philippo," whose house they accordingly well-nigh destroyed. Nor did the place of worship escape their fury. They tore down the windows, broke in the pews, and literally carried devastation wherever they went. The prisoners, who were sentenced to imprisonment, on being conducted to prison by the constabulary, attracted the attention of the rioters, who immediately attempted to rescue them, and probably would have succeeded in the attempt, had not the prisoners themselves interfered to prevent it. The military soon succeeded in driving the rioters away. The season was extremely favourable to the agricultural interest, and scarcely a day passed without copious showers of rain.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The French *Moniteur* announces that a French and a Spanish commission had been appointed to fix, in a definitive manner, the line of boundary between France and Spain, along the Pyrenean frontier.

The municipal council of Paris has voted the sum of 150,000 francs, or £6,000, for the Exhibition entertainment, and placed it at the disposal of M. Berger, the prefect of the Seine. The President of the Republic will give a *fête* on the occasion in the reserved part of the park of St. Cloud.

Cardinal Wiseman, with his grand vicar, Mr. Searl, visited the principal churches and buildings of Caen on Saturday week. At the library, he wrote, in the book of autographs, "In remembrance of my first visit to the cradle of English civilization, and to the earliest types of her religious architecture."

The mortal remains of Madame Letitia (mother of the Emperor Napoleon), and of Cardinal Fesch, have been removed from Rome to Ajaccio, in Corsica, the native place of the Bonaparte family.

The Count Bocarme was executed by the guillotine at Mens, on Friday morning.

Letters from Madrid announce that Lord Howden has secured the concession of the Government to the establishment of a burial-ground for British subjects in Madrid.

The Danish Ministry has been reconstructed under the presidency of Count Moltke.

The Spanish Government has made an official communication to the Cortes of the Queen's pregnancy.

The new Austrian loan has been taken by Baron James Rothschild. The particulars have not as yet been made public; but the issue of the loan will be preceded by a new system of sinking fund, and other financial measures.

Advices from Singapore to June 1st, state that the cholera, which had broken out some six weeks previously, was estimated to have swept away nearly 1,000 persons, Malays, Chinese, and natives of India. Complaints were made of the great number of tigers on the island of Singapore; many persons had been carried off by these beasts.

Mr. Fenimore Cooper, the celebrated American novelist, has been in declining health for some time past, and no hopes at present are entertained of his recovery. Mr. Cooper is in the sixtieth year of his age.

Such paragraphs as the following, taken from the *Hull Advertiser*, are quite common just now in the provincial journals:—"The celebrity of the Great Exhibition having reached the ears of a labouring man from the neighbourhood of Gainsborough, he was induced to walk all the way to London and back. He had only seven shillings to start with, and a few provisions in a basket. On arriving in London he had only two shillings and sixpence left, one shilling of which was required to go into the Exhibition, and he was driven to the necessity of sleeping three nights in a tree in Hyde Park. Having earned a few shillings in the neighbourhood of London by riddling sand, he was enabled to reach home again, and completed the journey in twelve days."—*Weekly News*.

It is stated that the largest sum of money ever given for a diamond was £60,000.

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

EXPENDING AN INFANT'S INCOME FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES.—A petition has been presented in the Vice-Chancellor's Court from one Fletcher, an infant, praying that the receiver, Moore, might be directed to pay out of the estate to which he was entitled upon coming of age, the sum of £200, for the purpose of fitting up a school-room to be used as a chapel for the performance of the established religion; and also a sum annually as a stipend for a curate to the chapel. It was stated that the surrounding district was wholly destitute of any religious place of worship, and that the bishop of the diocese highly approved of the project. The property of the infant amounted to about £10,000 a-year. Lord Cranworth said he thought the circumstances warranted him in making the order as prayed.

THE OXFORD UNDERGRADUATES.—On Wednesday, at the Oxford Assizes, Mr. Caudwell was tried for having shot at Mr. Ross, an Oxford undergraduate, "with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm." It appeared in evidence that Mr. Caudwell has, for a considerable period, carried on business, in Oxford, as an accountant and bill discounter, and had gained some little notoriety from having built close to the bridge, on entering the city from Abingdon, a house of a very fantastic and formidable appearance, having a small court-yard between the house and the pathway of the street, and within the opening of the iron rails cannons of considerable calibre. The evidence of the undergraduates was to the effect that on the night of the 25th ult., Mr. Ross and three other students met at the Maidenhead hotel, and, after drinking and smoking together, agreed to "go to Caudwell's." They reached the house about half-past twelve. "When we got into the small enclosure," said the prosecutor, "in front of the house, we tried to overturn the cannons that were there, and then to send some into the river Isis. While we were there, we heard a dog bark, and thinking it would disturb Caudwell, we went across the road, loosened the dog from its chain, and chased it up the street. We then returned to Caudwell's garden, and I endeavoured to pull down the figure of a lion's head that was there. Not succeeding in this, I then took hold of a rope that was attached to one of the cannons, threw it over one of the images, and whilst in the act of pulling it down, a gun was fired from a window above, and the contents lodged in my right hand, side of my neck, ear, and some in my foot. Anticipating another fire, I ran away, and called to my companions, one of whom took me home to my lodgings, and the other went for a surgeon. I am very much injured in my hand, and it is doubtful whether I shall ever recover its use." Christopher Haggard, another member of the University, was called, and said that after Ross had been taken home and placed under surgical treatment, he and Arnaud returned to Caudwell's house, and recommenced the attack by flinging stones at the bed-room window—"stones of a comfortable size to throw, as big as an ink bottle." A second shot was fired, but they were out of the reach of it. Mr. Pigott, who addressed the jury for the prisoner, said that the witnesses who had been called, and who belonged to the University, might have made very considerable attainments in study, and were, no doubt, complete masters of the dead languages, but their conduct clearly demonstrated that they were not advanced one whit in the social scale. The house of Mr. Caudwell was attacked at the midnight hour, and he might, therefore, very reasonably suppose a burglary was contemplated. Mr. Justice Erle, in summing up, said he took it to be perfectly well ascertained that no trespass to personal property or to land would justify a man in using firearms against the trespasser. There was a remarkable instance of this in the case of Captain Moyat, who having been greatly annoyed by trespasses on his land, gave notice that he would shoot any one whom he found trespassing, and having, in a few days, met a man trespassing, actually carried his threat into execution, shot him, and was hanged for it. He had watched the demeanour of the witnesses, and he must say, making every allowance for young men just beginning life, that they exhibited a most remarkable disregard of what was due to their fellow-men, a most remarkable absence of any perception of what was due to others, or of what was likely to be the consequence of their own misconduct. His lordship told the jury it was their duty to find the prisoner guilty, and leave it to the Court to assign what punishment to the offence they thought proper. The jury, however, after half-an-hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," which was received with loud applause in the Court, and long-continued cheering by the crowd outside. On the following day, Mr. Caudwell was tried for perjury in connexion with some money-lending proceedings, and being found guilty, was sentenced to seven years' transportation; he had, however, decamped, having previously made over his property to his son.

A VERY HARD CASE.—An illustration of the incidental hardships inflicted by great public benefits, and aggravated by official *insouciance*, was presented at Marlborough-street, on Wednesday, in the person of Mrs. Hicks, who will be remembered by a considerable portion of the public as the former keeper of the cake shop in the white cottage in Hyde Park, but was now charged with selling eatables near the Crystal Palace. She now appeared woe-begone and shabby, bearing a basket of three-a-penny cakes. The sudden transformation in her condition had been effected by the Woods and Forests, according to her own statement, in this way:—Her grandfather, about a century ago, had the good fortune to assist in extricating George II. from the Serpentine, and

as a reward he was permitted to have a stand in the park. She came into possession of the stand, having attended it ever since she was five years of age, some years ago, and never earned a shilling anywhere else up to last November, she being now between forty and fifty years of age. Lord Lincoln, about seven years ago, granted her permission to build the stone lodge at the foot of the Serpentine, and to occupy it in the same manner as she had occupied the stand. This lodge cost her the whole savings of her life, £130. In October last, having heard of the intended erection of the Crystal Palace near her lodge, she thought its proximity to the Exhibition might be turned to account, in affording accommodation to ladies, and she drew up a petition to the Woods and Forests, which was signed by forty of her lady customers, setting forth her wishes. To her great astonishment, she received this answer:—

Lord Seymour has received Mrs. Hicks' application, dated the 23rd ult. As Mr. Hicks is aware, she has been served with a notice to quit and deliver up possession of the place she occupies. Lord Seymour conceives the serving of that notice to be an answer to her application. The Board have immediate occasion for her removal, and they can do nothing, therefore, to assist her in extending the accommodation of her present dwelling. Lord Seymour was prepared to recommend the Board to make an allowance to Mrs. Hicks for house-rent, for a short period after her removal, in the event of her complying with the notice served upon her. Of course, if the Board are driven to expense in taking legal steps in dispossessing her, she must abide the consequences.

Offices of Woods and Forests, Nov. 1, 1850.

Notices were immediately served on her, and she further received written orders from Lord Seymour and the Duke of Wellington, commanding her to quit the place. She did not give up possession, and, on the 11th, Mr. Mann, the surveyor, visited her, and told her if she did not go the commissioners would do nothing for her. She still kept possession, and a more peremptory notice was sent, to the effect that all people who had stands in the park were to be turned out, and that, if she did not go away at once, the roof would be taken off, and the place pulled about her ears. In this extremity, she wrote again to Lord Seymour, but with no better success. She was at last ejected, the lodge pulled down, and, in return for the money she had expended in building it, the amount of twelvemonths' lodging at 5s. a-week was given to her. She applied for compensation for the materials of her house. Sixteen letters were written, but no notice whatever was taken of them. She laid her case before the Queen, and received this reply:—

Buckingham Palace.

MADAM.—I am directed by Colonel Phipps to express the Queen's regret that the very numerous pressing claims on her Majesty's private bounty prevent a compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 2nd inst.

Your obedient servant,
DOROTHY C. BELL.

She contrived to interest Lord Ashley in her case, but his interference procured her no benefit. In the extremity of her distress, finding her money all gone, and starvation staring her in the face, she got a basket and a few cakes, hoping to be able to sell them among her former customers in the park. She was taken in the very act, and brought to this Court to be dealt with according to law. Mr. Hardwick had some difficulty in making her understand that it was an offence to sell cakes in the park. If she would promise never to do the like again he would discharge her. The defendant could not promise. What was she to do to support herself and child? She supposed her fate would be the same as had attended the other poor creatures who had been deprived of their bread by the commissioners. One who had kept a stand for twenty years at the Victoria Gate had gone out of her mind in consequence of this eviction; a second was in Kensington Workhouse; a third was in St. George's Workhouse; and she met a fourth that morning, nearly broken-hearted, trying to sell medals. Mr. Hardwick said the law must be obeyed. The defendant said she would sell no more—she would beg. Mr. Hardwick told her that was equally a crime. After some further parley, a reluctant promise not to sell cakes in the park again was extracted, and she was set at liberty. Numerous sums have been sent to the Police-court on her behalf, and the public papers do not fail to contrast her case with that of aristocratic occupants of royal grounds.

A FAITHLESS SON OF MARS.—An action for breach of promise of marriage was tried, on Friday, at York, brought by an hotel-keeper, of Hull, against Captain Anchitel Fenton Fletcher Boughey, of the 81st regiment. While quartered at Hull, in her father's house, the captain became enamoured of the young lady, and, after a brief courtship, was received in the family as her accepted suitor; but within a month of his separation from her he began to speak of prudence, and the loss of friends. In the end, he broke off all connexion. The lady's friends claimed £2,000 for damages, and the jury awarded £300.

THE GOLD DUST ROBBERY.—William Camplin was indicted at Winchester, for stealing 30lbs. of gold-dust and a wooden box, from the South Western Railway Company. Mr. Butt defended the prisoner, and contended that only a case of suspicion had been made out. Under the judge's direction the jury found a verdict of Not guilty of stealing, but Guilty of receiving. The prisoner denied all knowledge of the affair, but Mr. Justice Coleridge sentenced him to ten years' transportation.

A sturgeon eight feet long, and weighing two hundredweight, has been caught in the Usk, by a Newport fisherman. The man had a hard struggle, and thought, he said, he had "the very devil in the cords" of his net.

[JULY 23,

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The Queen and Prince-Consort, with their children, left Buckingham Palace at half-past two on Friday afternoon, and arrived at Osborne, Isle of Wight, at half-past six.

At a Court held previously, the Earl of Derby had an audience, and delivered to her Majesty the ensigns of the most noble order of the Garter worn by his father, the late Earl of Derby. Mr. Sheriff Robert Walter Carden and Mr. Sheriff George Edmund Hodgkinson were presented to the Queen by Viscount Palmerston (officiating for Sir George Grey, who is suffering from indisposition), when her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon both the Sheriffs.

Lieutenant-General Right Hon. Sir Frederick Adam, G.C.B., receives the appointment of Governor of Malta, together with the command of the troops stationed in that island. Sir Frederick served many years in the Mediterranean, with the army in Sicily, and, subsequently, as Lord High Commissioner in the Ionian Islands, from which he was removed upon his appointment to the Madras Presidency in 1832.

Dr. Lingard, the Catholic historian, expired on the 18th, at Hornby, in the 82nd year of his age. It is a village nine miles from Lancaster, and had been his residence for the latter half of his unobtrusive career. He was born in 1769—a year that gave the world so many distinguished men in other walks of life—Wellington, Napoleon, and Walter Scott. Mr. Lingard was an unknown and retiring priest at Newcastle-on-Tyne, when, in 1836, he issued from the local press of that town his "History of the Anglo-Saxon Church." Various publications have issued in a pamphlet form from his pen, but we wish to direct the attention of his co-religionists to a work which his death permits announcing as his own. We mean an English version of the New Testament, published anonymously by Dolman, in 1836, and which, for accuracy, terseness, and truth, is far preferable to the very defective translation of Douay.—*Globe*.

EXTRAORDINARY AND FATAL AFFRAY AT MANCHESTER.—A brickmakers' trade union has for some time been on bad terms with Mr. Farr, a master brickmaker, occupying a field near Victoria-park. On Friday night, or Saturday morning, the premises were attacked by a body of about a hundred men, some bearing fire-arms; but they were expected, and the watchers had planted a piece of cannon in a commanding position. The piece was loaded with bullets and marbles, and when fired scattered the assailants in panic. One man was found killed, and an inquest was held on his body the same evening. Captain Sheppard, and Captain Durrie, of the county constabulary, were present, and Captain Sheppard stated that these outrages last year were carried to such an extent against Mr. Farr, that Government were induced to offer a reward for the offenders. The surgeon who had made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of deceased, said that he found a charge of slugs at the back of the neck, on the right side. It had entered under the left ear, carrying with it a piece of thin wadding-paper, and had traversed the base of the brain, and another large piece of the wadding-paper had entered as far as the cavity of the brain. He was of opinion that the gun or pistol producing this wound must have been fired at a distance not exceeding five or six yards, and that it had produced instantaneous death. From other evidence it appeared, that the watchers never fired slugs, nor discharged their guns within fifty yards of the spot; and the jury, under these circumstances, were of opinion that the wound must have resulted from some accident by one of deceased's companions, and who, from the direction in which the ball had come, was following him in the attack. Ultimately they returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against some person unknown.

CHARLES BULLER'S MONUMENT.—Among the worthies commemorated in the national mausoleum, the late much-admired and lamented Charles Buller now appears; the bust by Weeks having taken its place in Westminster Abbey. The inscription, singularly neat and just in its measured but not cold language, is from the pen of Mr. Monckton Milnes:

Amidst the memorials of maturer greatness, this tribute of private affection and public honour records the talents, virtues, and early death of the Right Hon. Charles Buller; who, as an independent member of Parliament, and in discharge of important offices of State, united the deepest human sympathies with wide and philosophical views of government and mankind; and pursued the noblest political and social objects above party-spirit, and without an enemy.

His character was distinguished by sincerity and resolution; his mind by vivacity and clearness of comprehension; while the vigour of expression and singular wit that made him eminent in debate and delightful in society, were tempered by a most gentle and generous disposition, earnest in friendship, and benevolent to all.

The British Colonies will not forget the statesman who so well appreciated their desires and their destinies; and his country, recalling what he was, deplores the vanished hope of all he might have become.

He was born August 1806. He died November 1848.

On the steamboat "St. Louis," not long since, a raw Hoosier came on board. At night the Hoosier turned into his berth with his boots on. The steward, seeing this, said, "Sir, you have laid down in your boots." The raw one raised his head, and, looking down at the boots, innocently replied, "Well, it won't hurt 'em; they ain't the best I've got."—*Boston Paper*

LITERATURE.

Recollections of Scenes and Institutions in Italy and the East. By JOSEPH BELDAM, Esq., F.R.G.S. 2 vols. London: Madden and Co.

ON the continent Englishmen are currently supposed to have a periodical mania for travelling. In England we hold a slightly different theory, not that every man will travel, but that every traveller will publish. Only on some such a hypothesis can the appearance of countless volumes of travels be explained; they rarely contain any information that is new, or any adventure that is striking. But an exception must certainly be made in favour of books on the East, numerous as they are. The interest of that land of wonders seems inexhaustible. Its antiquarian marvels, fairly symbolized by its own sphinx, a store of yet unanswered riddles; its grand historical and religious associations; its strange peoples and strange religions; its many opportunities for romantic adventure; all make it a land over which the scholar and the pleasure-tourist love to ramble, and which few can visit without becoming acquainted with undiscovered facts, or gaining material for curious speculation, or exciting story.

The volumes before us are not unworthy of their subject, and are no superfluous publication. They are the record of travels in Italy and the East, performed by their accomplished author in company with a young relative, in the years 1845-6. Only a small portion of the work is devoted to Italy; but that portion, while it lacks the interest of some narratives written since the revolutionary storm passed over the country, contains some pleasant sketches. Rome, Naples, Pompeii, and Vesuvius, were all explored, and though they have been described *ad nauseam*, the author's straightforward, unaffected sketch, is always fresh, and never wearisome. We quote some remarks on Pompeii and its artistic remains, premising that the author is himself an artist of no mean ability, his drawings being singularly life-like and beautiful:—

"Among so great a variety of objects there is scope for the tastes of all. My attention was particularly directed to a department which does not appear to me to have been sufficiently noticed: I mean the arabesques and landscapes. Here, if anywhere, an opinion may be formed of what the artists of this class could do. In vignettes they appear to me to have been inimitable. Where among the moderns shall we find the same frolic play of the pencil—the same embodiment of the spirit and fancy of the old poets? I particularly remember one of these frescoes, as remarkable for its humour as it was for the beauty of the drawing. It represented a garden scene; Venus was seated on a rock, angling for a Cupid. Cupid, equally intent, stood on the margin of a lake, and was angling for gold and silver fishes, while these, unconscious of danger, were sporting and dallying in the water."

"The landscapes are very numerous and diversified. They exhibit villas, gardens, pleasure-grounds, lakes, rivers, bridges, fountains, figures of men and animals, rural amusements, and among them—so true is it that there is little new under the sun—were undoubtedly specimens of the broad straw hat of Savoy. Lively and entertaining, however, as these decorations must have been, they usually display an ignorance of perspective, very closely assimilating them to the paintings of the modern Chinese."

Malta was the next object of the author's curiosity, where he spent some time in Valetta, inspecting the splendid relics of the military priesthood that once held sway there, and then started for Alexandria. The whole of his account of Egypt is deeply interesting. The author made Cairo his head-quarters, and, in the course of his rambles in the neighbourhood, appears to have seen every object of interest. Some of his researches will throw light on disputed questions in Egyptian chronology and mythology. The two chapters he has devoted to these subjects are very valuable. They contain, as it appears to us, a satisfactory refutation of the rash, hasty, and profane conclusions of Miss Martineau and other writers. In a discussion of the kind, Mr. Beldam is much more trustworthy than that lady. He has brought to the task a habit of careful and patient investigation, a mind unprejudiced and unconcerned to establish a pet theory, and, in addition, sound and extensive knowledge of history and antiquities. In default of some of these qualifications, Miss Martineau's conclusions were generally one-sided, and often in unmodified contradiction to established facts. On the Osiris myth—a parallel for which Miss Martineau found in the gospel narrative—Mr. Beldam has the following remarks:—

"Let us see how this matter also stands. It is needless to recite all the particulars of the myth. The principal personages are Osiris, or the active principle of the Divine goodness manifested in the works of Creation and Providence. Isis, the receptive or passive principle manifested in the universal maternity of nature—Horus, the principle of increase manifested in the productive processes of the animal and vegetable creation—Typho, the destructive principle, manifested in the general process of dissolution. Osiris appears as an Egyptian prince, who, after a glorious reign, is treacherously murdered by Typho. Isis, his wife, collects his scattered remains, and buries all but the lost emblem of life in Philae. Horus survives—Typho is dethroned and punished; and Osiris, still sleeping in Philae, becomes, notwithstanding, the Lord of the unseen world and

the Judge of the dead: the latter part of the myth blending the natural with the moral principle, and evidently importing the future existence of the soul. Now it is important to remark, that this death is never represented as voluntary, and still less as endured for the sake of others. It was not at all sacrificial—it purchased nothing; and it forms no part of a design for the overcoming of evil. Again, it is not even pretended that Osiris was raised from the dead; on the contrary, his body still sleeps in Philae, while the soul could never be found; neither is there any pretence that he re-appeared on earth, nor is there any promise or expectation of his ever appearing again. The whole story of the manifestation is, indeed, declared to be an allegory; and it is expressly affirmed that no deity ever did appear on earth. In the other world, furthermore, his appointment is that of a President and a Judge, not that of an Intercessor, a Saviour, or a Sovereign Disposer of the destinies of men. It is not even his function to resuscitate the soul; that appears to have been the work of the priest in embalming. He does not freely bestow, he merely awards, according to merit or demerit. There is nothing, in fact, to distinguish the myth from any other Pagan conception of a future judgment."

After a journey across the desert, which is described with much graphic power, he entered Palestine, over which he wandered in the true pilgrim spirit of reverence. From the Jordan he brought away the "holy water," subsequently used in the baptism of the Princess Helena. Several of the chapters on Palestine are occupied with discussions on geographical and antiquarian matter, in respect of which the author finds occasion to criticise some of Professor Robinson's views; and his whole account of that ill-fated land contains valuable information on its present condition and prospects.

The author then ventured from fallen and ruined Judea, into the land of the oppressor, which he describes as also rife with the elements of discord, and ripe for dissolution and decay. At Constantinople, through the influence of friends at Court, he gained admission into mosques, seraglios, and other places which the Giaour is seldom allowed to profane. As the quotations hitherto given are very insufficient to represent the character of the volumes, we intended to make other extracts, but find we must forbear. "Few men," says Sir Thomas Browne, "have the ability and the will to represent the truth correctly." The author, we think, has both. His work has more the air of truthfulness than any volume of travels we ever read. If it is deficient in "tales of most disastrous chances, of moving accidents by flood and field," it contains a vast number of interesting and valuable facts; and, if the description is sometimes deficient in animation, the reader is never disgusted by a straining after effect. On the whole, we heartily commend these travels to our readers, assured that they will find in them amusement and instruction.

The Life of Alexander Carson, LL.D. By GEORGE C. MOORE. New York: Edward H. Fletcher. London: B. L. Green, Paternoster-row.

We have often wondered that Dr. Carson's life has never been written. Everybody knows that he was an accomplished scholar, and a clever controversialist. But there are many interesting passages in his life which everybody does not know. Beginning his ministerial career as a Presbyterian, he became first a Congregationalist, and then a Baptist. The greater part of his industrious self-denying life was spent in the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Tubbermore, an obscure village in Ireland. Here he preached, laboured on his farm for his daily bread, and wrote the works by which his name is best known. The contrast between this man's "environment" and "performance" (to borrow an expressive phrase from the Carlylean dialect)—between what he might have been expected to do and what he did—is so striking, that his could have been no common character, and one feels curious to penetrate the arcana of his life. But the reader who opens this so-called biography in the hope of finding them elucidated, as we did, will be considerably disappointed. The author seems to have lacked material for a useful book. Neither letters nor diary appear in his pages. Anything beyond the most meagre outline of the main facts in Dr. Carson's life he seems incompetent to communicate; and these he has disarranged, and thrust out of their chronological order and natural connexion with perverse ingenuity and marked success. He has divided the book into chapters; but the chapters have no conceivable link, and contain chiefly Mr. Moore's own impressions and opinions, set down at random under different heads. The result is a most singular agglomeration of topics, never surpassed in their utter incoherence. As some compensation for his deficiencies as a biographer, the author indulges various flights of fine writing, principally in the eulogistic vein. We can speak of this wholesale panegyric only as gross and fulsome;—for instance, which is to be condemned most—the weak judgment, or the bad taste, displayed in the assertion, that when Hall, Chalmers, and Adam Clarke "are placed by his (Carson's) side as philologists, metaphysicians, logicians, or hermeneutical theologians, they absolutely become almost nonentities"!! After this, our readers will probably not care to hear more of Mr. Moore. We should neither have given so much space to his book, nor used such

verity with it, had he not invited it by a defiant tone, an excessive self-consciousness, and a ridiculous threat to all assailants of Dr. Carson, which render it pretty certain that such a man as Mr. Moore is insusceptible of impression by mild rebuke, or, indeed, by courteous treatment of any kind. Dr. Carson's memory is disgraced by this self-elected and obviously unqualified biographer; and we hope some Baptist brother will rescue it from his hands.

Regeneration. By WILLIAM ANDERSON, LL.D. Glasgow: Robert Jackson. London: Ward and Co., Paternoster-row.

DR. ANDERSON is favourably known to many of our readers as a theologian; and, perhaps, some have already formed their opinion of the present work, which, although it has but lately reached us, has taken such a place in public estimation as to make our recommendation superfluous. To those who have not, and to whom Dr. Anderson's name may be new, we cordially commend it.

Notwithstanding its popular character, it possesses considerable merit as a theological treatise. A man's religious creed is often the most vague and indefinite of his opinions; few have the patience to think out into clearness and precision the notions to which, from force of association, they cling, and still fewer have the courage to state fairly, and grapple boldly, their doubts. For this confusion and perplexity, Dr. Anderson's treatise will supply a remedy in reference to the subject of Regeneration. Every difficulty is fairly met, and every opinion stated with distinctness and decision. On the whole, while we might dissent, perhaps, from some of the author's doctrinal views, we regard this book as about the best on the subject.

Its practical value, also, is great. A manly sense, a freedom from conventionalism, and a thorough knowledge of human nature, make the author's appeals come home with great force. Indeed, the work possesses the rarest excellences. The style is distinguished by clearness and power, to which its quaintness and piquancy perhaps add; and the illustration is always fresh and vivid. We hope that many of our readers will be induced to procure this book, as one that is likely to exert upon them the most healthy influence.

The Mass. By WILLIAM ANDERSON, LL.D. Glasgow: Jackson. London: Ward and Co., Paternoster-row.

A MASTERLY little work: acute in reasoning, and having the author's characteristic excellences of style. When it is remembered that the contents of this volume were delivered in lectures to an assembly, we are told, of not less than four thousand persons, who listened attentively for upwards of two hours on each occasion, we need scarcely add more to recommend it. As a work on a special section of Romanist error, it is a calm, dignified, and effective production; and exhausts the subject.

Sacred History, from the Creation of the World to the Destruction of Jerusalem. For the use of Schools and Families. Edited by HENRY WHITE, B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge, and Ph. Dr. Heidelberg. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd. London: Simpkin and Co., Stationers'-hall-court.

THIS is another volume of Dr. White's excellent historic series. It contains a clear, succinct, and well-written epitome of sacred history, with questions appended to the several chapters for the purpose of examination. It will be found a most useful class and reading book for the young; and we would suggest, that it may be profitably used with more advanced pupils, in conjunction with larger works of a more descriptive character, to give a connected idea of sacred history,—in which young people are generally much wanting.

Recollections of Mrs. Anderson's School. A Book for Girls. By JANE M. WINNARD. London: Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co., Paternoster-row.

THIS is a series of sketches, rather than a continuous story; in which a great deal that is pleasing and amusing is combined with not a little of an improving character. The author writes very agreeably and effectively; her pictures are vividly drawn, and the persons of her story are truly life-like. We observe but one fault,—and that is an occasional literalness, almost approaching to prosing, and tending to weaken the interest of the narrative. If the book have a purpose at all, it is to be gathered from the preface; in which are many sensible observations on female education, and its systems and modes, which we have read with great pleasure, and commend to parents and guardians as a well timed word.

Self-Education; Twelve Chapters for Young Thinkers. By EDWIN PAXTON HOOD, author of "The Age and its Architects." London: Partridge and Oakey.

The Literature of Labour. By the same.

The Dark Days of Queen Mary. By the same.

The Good old Times of Queen Bess. By the same.

Genius and Industry. By the same.

Old England. By the same.

THESE books form a series, adapted, in character and price, to a large part of the community whose hours of toil, and means of book-buying, are not likely to permit elaborate and extensive studies. In spirit and purpose they are considerably to our mind. Mr. Hood always shows intellectual power, freedom of opinion, and genial, earnest feeling. The tendencies of his productions are

invariably good and noble. He writes vivaciously and spiritedly, excelling in pictorial description, and racy, familiar remark. But we cannot omit to say of all these little volumes, that they seem hastily and carelessly written; often disfigured by affectations and extravagances; and not free from great inaccuracies in composition and the orthography of proper names, and other faults, which are serious blemishes in the author's style. Mr. Hood can very easily remedy these matters, and, for the sake of the general excellence of his works, he ought to do so.

"Self-Education" is intended to be to the self-educated what "Todd's Manual" is to students. It contains very sensible counsels and directions, and abounds in shrewd remark and amusing anecdote. We might take exception to the chapter on "Thinking," as rather too superficial, and to that on "What to Read," as containing a meagre and not very well chosen list of books; but on the whole, the work is to be heartily commended to the class for whom it is designed. "The Literature of Labour" contains sympathetic sketches of the lives of several poet-sons of toil. The facts given are generally well known, but are here pleasantly told in a brief space. One or two living names we should have omitted, "for obvious reasons." The introductory chapter to this volume is a rather characteristic *olla podrida*.—"The Dark Days of Queen Mary" is sharply written. Mary is described as "unfilial, ungrateful, inhuman, unqueenly, and unwomanly;" and those who can "find redeeming points in such a character," it is said, "must have sharp eyes or a moral squint." The book may be serviceable to those who have no larger works within their reach, or who wish to confirm their foregone conclusions.—"The Good Old Times of Queen Bess" contains a lively and tolerably accurate sketch of Queen Elizabeth's reign. It is divided into twelve chapters, each of which contains a quotation from authors that would not be likely to fall into the hands of ordinary readers. It is very clear, however, that Mr. Hood has, as usual, written in too great a hurry. He has admitted into his pages many statements that require corroboration, and is even careless as to matters of fact. His estimate of the queen, and of the condition of the people, is too favourable. He has, too, very often substituted his own reflections for narrative—so that we fear this book will not solidly instruct so much as it may amuse his readers.—

"Genius and Industry" is a series of short and interesting biographies of men of genius who have been also hard-workers. While the volume is a good one, and all the sketches are amusing, we think some instances not well chosen. Watt, Hutton, and Sir W. Herschel, were scarcely men of genius, while the weaver-poet Thom was scarcely a man of industry. The names of several living authors are in the list, some of whom are hardly men of mark enough to justify the title.—"Old England" is a collection of historic pictures of life in old castles, forests, abbeys, and cities; with pleasing chapters on the battle-fields, superstitions, ballads and songs, and other associations of Old England. These diversified matters are, of course, very slightly touched—some of them almost feebly dealt with, but it, nevertheless, is full of interest, freshness, and healthy sentiment.

All these little books have charms, and all are sound-hearted and instructive. It is only because we like the writer well that we condemn their crude, imperfect forms, and earnestly exhort to more consideration and care.

Manual of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Mind. By the Rev. JAMES CARLILE, D.D., of Dublin. London: Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co., Paternoster-row.

THE title of this little work very accurately describes its character. It is strictly a manual; being rather a résumé of opinions generally accounted sound and safe, than a scientific classification and analysis of mental phenomena. It is, therefore, adapted entirely to the use of young students, to whom the subject may be new; and to whom it will be useful as an introduction to the English and Scotch metaphysicians. Beyond this it will be of little service. The writer's reading seems to be confined to our own metaphysical literature. His doctrines are generally those of Reid and Stewart, though, on some points, he follows Brown, and, in respect of the Will, Edwards. Those who look to the continent for enlightenment on philosophical questions will have to consult some other work. But to intelligent persons who wish to form some acquaintance with the laws and processes of Mind, and feel no inclination to penetrate into the shadowy and fascinating realms of philosophical speculation, we can commend this work.

To such readers the thoroughly English character of the book will be no drawback; for in purely psychological subjects, Locke, Reid, and Hamilton, are admitted to be the profoundest analysts and the safest guides. Dr. Carlile's arrangement is new, and has the merit of clearness and convenience. The style is very popular, and renders the author's views easily intelligible. On the whole, though we dislike compendiums of mental science, and would always prefer to send a beginner to a standard author, we think Dr. Carlile's book will be found to answer its purpose.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

DON'T OVERTAKE THE YOUNG BRAIN.—The minds of children ought to be little, if at all, tasked, till the brain's development is nearly completed, or until the age of six or seven years. And will those years be wasted? or will the future man be more likely to be deficient in mental power and capability, than one who is differently treated? Those years will not be wasted. The great book of nature is open to the infant's and the child's prying investigation; and from nature's page may be learned more useful information than is contained in all the children's books that have ever been published. But even supposing those years to have been absolutely lost, which is anything but the case, will the child be eventually a loser thereby? We contend, with our author, that he will not. Task the mind during the earlier years, and you not only expose the child to a greater risk of disordered brain—not only, it may be, lay the foundation for a morbid excitability of brain, that may one day end in insanity—but you debilitate its bodily powers, and by so doing, to all intents and purposes, the mind will eventually be a loser in its powers and capabilities.—Dr. Robertson.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FRANCE, BY AN AMERICAN.—The following extract is from an editorial letter by Mr. Horace Greeley, now in Paris, to the *New York Tribune*:—"No one in New York would think of ordering his bottle of wine or his ices at a fashionable resort in Broadway, and sitting down at a table placed on the side-walk, to discuss his refection leisurely, just out of the ever-passing throng; yet here it is so common as to seem the rule rather than the exception. Hundreds sit thus within sight of my windows every evening; dozens do likewise during the day. The Frenchman's pleasures are all social: to eat, drink, or spend the evening alone would be a weariness to him. He reads his newspaper in the thoroughfare or the public gardens: he talks more in one day than an Englishman in three. The theatres, balls, concerts, &c., which, to the islander, afford occasional recreation, are to him a nightly necessity: he would be lonely and miserable without them. Nowhere is amusement more systematically and sedulously sought than in Paris; nowhere is it more abundant or accessible. For boys just escaped from school or paternal restraint intent on enjoyment, and untroubled by conscience or forecast, this must be a rare city. Its people, as a community, have signal good qualities and grave defects: they are intelligent, vivacious, courteous, obliging, generous, and humane; eager to enjoy, but willing that all the world should enjoy with them; while, at the same time, they are impulsive, fickle, sensual, and irreverent. Paris is the Paradise of the senses; a focus of enjoyment, not of happiness. Nowhere are youth and its capacities more prodigally lavished; nowhere is old age less happy or less respected. Paris has tens of thousands who would eagerly pour out their heart's blood for liberty and human progress, but no class or clan who ever thought of denying themselves wine and kindred stimulants in order that the masses should be rendered worthier of liberty, and thus better fitted to preserve and enjoy it. Such notions as total abstinence from all that can intoxicate are absolutely unheard of by the majority of Parisians, and incomprehensible or ridiculous to those who have heard of them. The bare necessities of life are very cheap here; many support existence quite durably on a franc (18½ cents) a day; but, of the rude labouring class, few can really afford the comforts and proprieties of an orderly family life, and the privation is very lightly regretted. The testimony is uniform that marriage is scarcely regarded as even a remote possibility by any one of the poor girls of Paris who live by work; to be for a season the mistress of a man of wealth, or one who can support her in luxury or idleness, is the summit of her ambition. The very terms 'grisette' and 'lorette' by which young women unblest by wealth or social rank are commonly designated, involve the idea of demoralization—no man would apply them to one whom he respected, and of whose good opinion he was solicitous. In no other nominally Christian city is the proportion of the unmarried so great as here; nowhere else do families so quickly decay; nowhere else is the proportion of births out of wedlock so appalling. The poor of London are less comfortable as a class than those of Paris—that is, they suffer more from lack of employment, and their wages are lower in view of the relative cost of living; but philanthropy is far more active there than here, and far more is done to assuage the tide of human woe. Ten public meetings in furtherance of educational, philanthropic, and religious enterprises are held in the British metropolis to one in this, and the number interested in such undertakings there, as contrasted with that in this city, has an equal preponderance. I shall not attempt to strike a balance between the good and evil prevailing respectively in the two capitals of Western Europe; the reader may do that for himself."

[ADVERTISEMENT.] — **SUPERSTITIOUS REVERENCE FOR HOLY WELLS AND MINERAL SPRINGS.**—The curative powers of the Mineral Waters of Great Britain are so well known, and their fame so fully established, on account of the wonderful cures wrought by them, that they have been worshipped by pilgrims, and denominated "holy," while superstition has attached to them a thousand wondrous legends of those famous cures. We have great pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the PEAK CHALYSBATE SALTS advertised in another column, which are employed exclusively by physicians and surgeons in their practice, as combining the medicinal virtues of the most celebrated spas; and from their spontaneous testimony we recommend a trial in all cases where mineral waters have been recommended, especially as the full benefit of the medical spring may now be obtained without an expensive journey, or absence from business.—*Christian Times*, June 26th, 1851.

GLEANINGS.

There is a youth in New York, nineteen years of age, who is eight feet high, and weighs 400 pounds.

Permission to view the Mansion House will, for the future, only be granted on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, from twelve till three in the afternoon.

The *Journal of St. Petersburg* announces that the Emperor Nicholas has conferred the order of Saint Anne, of the second class, set in diamonds, on M. Carlier, Prefect of Police, in Paris!

Mr. Anderson's lesseeship of Drury-lane Theatre has ended in insolvency: he is now an inmate of the Queen's Prison, preparing to go through the Insolvent Debtors Court.

Three clergymen of Glasgow have begun to preach in the open air on Sundays, and are said to have had numerous and attentive audiences.

Mr. Head has recovered £1,000 from the Eastern Counties Railway Company for injuries inflicted upon himself and wife in a collision.

The Rev. Mr. Blew, of Gravesend, who was suspended by the Bishop, of Rochester, has sold his proprietary church to Cardinal Wiseman.

Baron Haynau has purchased in Hungary, near the Theiss, a large estate of nearly 6,000 acres of fertile alluvial soil, at the price of £4 sterling per acre.

During a violent thunder-storm at Pau, on Sunday last, the lightning fell on a house, and entering a room through the chimney killed two females, a mother and daughter. The former had an infant in her arms, which escaped uninjured. Two men who were in the room at the time, and who were both standing near the females, also escaped.—*Galignani*.

The Caesarian operation has been successfully performed for the delivery of a poor woman in Guy's Hospital: the surgeon was Dr. Poland. The delivery was effected on the 2nd instant, and both mother and child are going on favourably.

The following extraordinary advertisement appeared in the *Times* of yesterday week and Wednesday:—“William, thou wilt go to sea—thou shalt go; but O Return, and first receive the blessings of a heart-broken father, of a heart-broken mother! O my son William, my son, my son William! Would God I had died for thee, O William, my son, my son!”

At the close of a lecture, at New York, a fortnight since, upon the new costume, a Mrs. Nichols stated that the advocates of the costume had it in contemplation to hold a Floral Festival at the Tabernacle, early in September. A committee of ladies are now engaged in making the necessary arrangements. “Addressess,” says the *New York Leader*, “will be delivered by eminent divines, physicians, and ladies. Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Coe, Mrs. Nichols, Dr. W. Elder, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Nichols, of this city, have already consented to take part in the exercises. The ladies will be dressed in the new costume, and join in a procession at the close of the meeting—if the new fashion shall not by that time have become universal.”

An address to Mons. Charles Hugo, son of Victor Hugo, and editor of the *Évenement*, is now in course of signature among the conductors of the newspaper press of Great Britain, sympathizing with him in his imprisonment for writing against the guillotine, and condemnatory of the infamous judgment which consigned him to bonds.

The Countess de Bocarme, recently acquitted of the murder of her brother, is a most accomplished performer on the pianoforte, and has received overtures from an agent of Mr. Barnum, of New York, proposing to her to give a series of concerts in North America, under very favourable conditions! The Countess for the present declines the offer.

“Amen!” ejaculated a Leicestershire parish-clerk, the other Sunday, on waking up from a brief nap. “Not just yet,” said the parson, looking down upon his drowsy colleague; “a little more first.” The congregation had preserved their gravity at an earlier stage of the service, when his reverence, while the clerk was giving out a psalm, left his pulpit and cuffed some noisy urchins out of church; but this second trial proved too severe for them, and they burst out a laughing.

The *New York Mirror* says that a few Sundays ago a clergyman, of diminutive stature, was invited to preach in a church near Poughkeepsie. It happened that the pulpit was a very high one, and nearly hid his reverence from view. At the close of the first portion of the services “a nose and two little eyes appeared over the top of the pulpit, and a squeaking, tremulous voice proclaimed in nasal tones the text, ‘Be of good cheer, it is I: be not afraid.’ A general laugh followed the announcement—the clergyman became confused, and turned all sorts of colours. Many, in the general uproar, left the church, and it was a long time before the minister was enabled to proceed with his sermon, which had been so abruptly broken off.”

“OUR WATER COMPANY.”—A poor “baked Londoner” writes to the *Times*, complaining that his family have been left thrice during the few last days of the season without water, and each time for a period of three days together. Of late, he says, the register of his cistern has been as follows:—

Monday—water six inches. Cook and housemaid on short allowance. Master’s bath relinquished. Tuesday—water one inch. Boiled vegetables and tea strictly forbidden. Wednesday—cistern dry; water nowhere. Thursday—the water on. Hurrah! Listen to that rushing sound. We shall drink—we shall wash—we shall bathe! Ah! in five minutes that stream ceases, and all our hopes are blighted. And so on to the end of the week. But—there is always a but—and well for us that it is so, as but for the butt we should now be in our usual predicament—without water; but the heavens have been more propitious to us than man, and we are now rejoicing in abundance of the refreshing element, no thanks to “Our Water Company.”

[ADVERTISEMENT.] — We take pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers, a remedy which has the merit of being at once nice, safe, speedy, and sure (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as a saves fifty times its cost in other more expensive remedies), for dyspepsia (indigestion), constipation, diarrhoea, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, at sea, or under any other circumstances, acidity, heartburn, flatulence, distension, hemorrhoidal affections, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, cramps, spasms, headaches, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, cough, asthma, dropsy, scrofula, consumption, debility, paralysis, depression of spirits, &c. DU BARRY’S REALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which is easily prepared, even on board ship, or in a desert, is the best food for invalids and delicate infants, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies; the Venerable Archdeacon Alexander Stuart, of Ross—a cure of three years’ nervousness; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Bingham, R.N., London, who was cured of twenty-seven years’ dyspepsia in six weeks’ time; Captain Andrews, R.N.; Captain Edwards, R.N.; William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King’s College, Cambridge, who, after suffering sixty years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food; the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Winslow, Bucks—a cure of functional disorders; the Rev. Thomas Minster, of St. Saviour’s, Leeds—a cure of five years’ nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings; Mr. Taylor, Coroner of Bolton; Doctors Ure and Harvey; James Shorland, Esq., No. 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, late Surgeon in the 96th Regiment—a cure of dropsy; James Porter, Esq., Athol-street, Perth—a cure of thirteen years’ cough, with general debility; and many well-known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London, testimonial of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. A full report of important cures of the above complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is, we find, sent gratis by Du Barry and Co.—See Advertisement.

BIRTHS.

July 17, the wife of Mr. JOHN CORNEY, of Greenwich, of a daughter.
July 20th, in Upper Stamford-street, Mrs. ARTHUR HALL, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 8, at the Baptist Chapel, Bluntisham, Huntingdonshire, by the Rev. J. E. Simmons, A.M., Mr. DAVID SYMINGTON, of Aylesbury, draper, to ANNE, only daughter of Mr. W. WATTS, of Bluntisham.

July 10, at the Independent Chapel, Torrington, by the Rev. J. Molland, Mr. W. T. HARRIS, of Barnstaple, to SUSANNA, daughter of Mr. W. GOULD, of the former place.

July 12, at Chiswick, by the Rev. Dr. Bowbank, WILLIAM FITCHETT, Esq., of Oxford-street, London, to Mrs. LOUISA MARIA ANDERTON, of Victoria-lodge, Turnham-green, and Bourne-hall, Bushey, Herts.

July 13, at the Old Baptist Meeting, Luton, Beds, by the Rev. J. J. DAVIES, the father of the bride, Mr. JAMES BAYLIS, of Tottenham, to Miss ELIZABETH MARSHALL DAVIES.

July 16, at the Independent Chapel, Angel-street, Worcester, by the Rev. Dr. Redford, Mr. GEORGE JOSKLAND, jun., cheese factor, High-street, to MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. JOSEPH WOOD, builder, Blackfriars, Worcester.

July 17, at the Independent Chapel, Southgate-street, Gloucester, by the Rev. J. Reynolds, Mr. CORNELIUS SMITH to Miss ANN TURNER, of Upton, St. Leonard’s.

July 17, at the Poultry Chapel, London, by the Rev. S. B. BERGSE, ALFRED, third son of S. WALTERS, Esq., of Wilson-street, to SARAH, eldest daughter of E. SMITH, Esq., of Upper Clapton.

DEATHS.

July 15, at Mowsley, in the county of Leicester, Mr. JONATHAN HORTON, father of Mr. HORTON, Baptist Minister at Devonport, in the 87th year of his age.

July 17, at Albury, Surrey, aged 18 years, the Hon. EDWARD ADDINGTON, youngest son of the Rev. Viscount Sidmorth.

July 17, aged 63, at the house of her son-in-law (Mr. G. E. Sargent of Eynsham, Kent), ESTHER, the beloved wife of the Rev. W. COPELEY, of Blakeney, Gloucestershire, and the mother of the Rev. J. P. Hewlett, of Watford, Herts. Mrs. Copley was the author of “Cottage Comforts,” “History of Slavery,” &c. &c.

July 17, at Stratford-green, Essex, at the residence of her brother, aged 65, MARY, daughter of the late W. HARRIS, Esq., of Kingston, Jamaica.

July 18, at Lee-grove, Blackheath, in his 70th year, THOMAS ASHTON, Esq.

July 18, at Wiveliscombe, aged 82, Mrs. ANNA BUCK, widow of the late Rev. J. Buck, who was for thirty years pastor of the Independent church in that town.

July 18, at the residence of his father, ROBERT, younger son of Mr. B. JACKSON, of Canterbury-row, Kent, Kensington.

July 19, at his house, 1, Upper Wimpole-street, aged 59, FRANCIS NEWMAN ROGERS, Esq., Q.C., Bencher of the Inner Temple, and Recorder of Exeter.

July 20, in her 15th year, HARRIET, fourth daughter of Mr. S. EBBS, of Shore-place, Hackney.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

Owing to the general absence of a *bond side* purchasers of Stock during the past week, the market has been very variable. Speculators have been endeavouring to bring about a decline, in order that when the public come forward again, they may enhance prices, and realize a profit. To some extent, their efforts have been attended with success, as the fluctuating condition of prices sufficiently certify. The Sardinian loan appears to have taken up much of the surplus monies accruing from the payment of the dividends, very few investments having been made in the stocks, on account of increased circulation of cash.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	97 6	96 1	96 1	96 1	96 1	96 1
Cons. for Acct.	97 6	—	—	96 1	96 1	97
3 per Ct. Red.	97 1	97 1	97 1	97 1	97 1	97
New 3 ¹ / ₂ per Ct.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annuities...	98 1	98 1	98 1	98 1	98 1	99 1
India Stock ..	263 1	262 3	—	263	261	261
Bank Stock ..	214 5	214 5	215 5	—	—	215 4
Exchq. Bills ..	49 pm.	49 pm.	54 pm.	51 pm.	54 pm.	52 pm.
India Bonds ..	63 pm.	—	59 pm.	62 pm.	59 pm.	61 pm.
Long Annuit.	—	7 1	7 1	—	—	7 7 16

The Foreign Market is also slightly depressed. Mexican, on account of the circumstances to which we alluded last week, has experienced another decline. Peruvian and Buenos Ayres are also lower, but Dutch and Russian have improved. The following are the prices:—Brazilian Bonds, Five per Cent., 89 1/2; Mexican Bonds, 1846, 30 1/2;

Peruvian Bonds, Five per Cent., 89; Russian Bonds, 1822, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 100 1/2; Sardinian Script, 2 dis.; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent., Div. from Nov. 1840, 20 1/2; Venezuela Deferred, 12; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 59 1/2; Dutch Four per Cents., 92 1/2.

Notwithstanding the still rapidly-increasing amount of the traffic returns, the Share Market is in a decidedly “low condition.” Neither the bargains nor the fluctuations, however, have been very great since our last, and excepting a decline on Saturday, and a slight favourable reaction yesterday, the market had remained almost quiescent. Aberdeen, 9 1/2; Bristol and Exeter, 79 1/2; Caledonian, 9 1/2; Chester and Holyhead, 16; Great Northern, 16 1/2; Great Western, 82 1/2; Ditto, New £17, 14 13 1/2; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 47 6 1/2; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 93 1/2; London and North Western, 122 1/2; Ditto, New Quarters, 25 1/2; London and South Western, 82 1/2; Midland, 37 1/2; Ditto, £50, 13 2 1/2; North Stafford, 8 1/2; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 13 1/2; South Eastern, 21 1/2; South Wales, 26 1/2; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18 7 1/2; York and North Midland, 18 7 1/2; Boulogne and Amiens, 10 1/2; Northern of France, 14 1/2; Sambre and Meuse, 3 1/2.

In the Produce Markets, business has been very active. Sugar has declined 6d. per cwt., but large sales have been effected. The auctions in Holland have gone off well for Java sugar, especially the fine qualities. Coffee has been in request, the inferior sorts only being cheaper. The deliveries are increasing. Tallow has been easy of sale, and tea has maintained full rates. Indigo has gone off very heavily, and the decline up to the close was 3d. to 6d. per lb. Rice was cheaper, and saltpetre dull. The public sales of 60,000 bales of wool opened with a full attendance on Thursday, and the biddings have been brisk; but, as the sales will last two or three weeks, a decline is not improbable. There will be a further sale in November.

Both the provincial and the Corn Markets are in a firm condition.

PRICES OF STOCKS.
The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	96 1	Brasil	90 1
Do. Account	96 1	Ecuador	3 1/2
3 per Cent. Reduced	97 1	Dutch 4 per cent ..	92 1/2
3 ¹ / ₂ New.....	99 1	French 3 percent..	91 1/2
Long Annuities	7 7 1/2	Granada	16
Bank Stock.....	216	Mexican 5 per cent. new	33 1/2
India Stock	261	Portuguese	34 1/2
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	100 1/2
June	53 pm.	Spanish 5 percent..	21 1/2
India Bonds.....	61 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent....	39
		Ditto Passive.....	6 1/2

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, July 18.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1851.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		
£		£
Notes issued	27,450,155	Government Debt.. 11,015,160
		Other Securities .. 2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion 13,416,780

ROSS, MALCOLM, Muirkirk, Ayrshire, brickmaker, July 24 and August 21.

DIVIDENDS.

Abraham Levy Bensusan and **Joshua Brandon**, Walbrook-buildings, City, merchant, first div. of 1d.; July 24, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—James Cockburn, New Broad-street, City, merchant, seventh div. of 3d.; July 24, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Alfred French, East Grinstead, Sussex, plumber, first div. of 8d.; July 24, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—William Harrison, Tynemouth, Northumberland, merchant, first div. of 4d.; any Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—John Fairweather Harrison, New Broad-street, City, wine merchant, first div. of 2d.; July 24, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Henry William Hobhouse, Johnson Phillip, and Charles Lowder, Bath, and Bradford and Trowbridge, Wiltshire, bankers, fifth div. of 4d. to those creditors whose names commence with A, B, C, or D, July 28; E, F, G, H, I, J, or K, July 29; L, M, N, O, P, Q, or R, July 30; and S, T, U, V, W, Y, or Z, July 31, at Mr. Mundy's, Bath; and August 6, and Wednesday after October 27, at Mr. Miller's, Bristol—James Holland and Edward Warden, Preston, Lancashire, tailors, first div. of 4s. 2d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Pott's, Manchester—John Lloyd, New Oxford-street, hosier, second div. of 1s. 1d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—John Lloyd, Brinnington, Cheshire, builder, first div. of 16s.; any Thursday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester—John Lloyd and George Lloyd, Brinnington, Cheshire, builders, first div. of 2s. 1d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester—Wm. Maude, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, licensed victualler, first div. of 1s. 5d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Pott's, Manchester—William M'Leod, Coleman-street-buildings, City, merchant, first div. of 1d.; July 24, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—James Pulham, first div. of 6d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—William Simpson, Manchester, starch manufacturer, first div. of 6d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Pott's, Manchester—William Thompson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, second div. of 1s. (in addition to 3s. 4d. previously declared); any Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Tuesday, July 22.

BANKRUPTS.

BEASTALL, SAMSON CLAY, AND MATHER, WILLIAM, High-street, Kensington, linendrapers, July 28, August 28 : solicitors, Messrs. Hardwick and Co., Weaver's Hall, Basinghall-street.

BROWN, THOMAS, Sunderland, Durham, shipowner, July 31, August 26 : solicitors, Messrs. Crosby and Compton, Chancery-court, Old Jewry; Mr. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs. Moore, Sunderland.

BURKE, SYDENHAM VINCENT, Taunton, Somersetshire, saddler, August 6 and 28 : solicitors, Mr. Woodland, Taunton; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

DEELEY, GEORGE EDWIN, Brunswick-terrace, Trinity-street, Dover-road, Newington, ironfounder, July 30, September 3 : solicitor, Mr. Long, Gray's-inn-place.

DIXON, SAMUEL, Leeds, draper, August 1, September 4 : solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Turner, Aldermanbury; and Mr. Blackburn, Leeds.

GRANT, GORDON JOHN JAMES, Liverpool, tobacco broker, July 31, August 28 : solicitors, Messrs. Wadeson and Co., London; and Messrs. lace and Co., Liverpool.

HEILBRONN, ADOLPH, and **HARRISON, JOHN,** Great St. Helen's, City, drysalters, August 1 and 29 : solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house; and Mr. Cox, Pincher's-hall, Old Broad-street.

KEMPS, GEORGE, Clifton, Bedfordshire, pork butcher, July 30, September 2 : solicitors, Messrs. Trinder and Eyre, John-street, Bedford-row, and Mr. Austin, Shefford, Bedfordshire.

MITCHELL, JOSEPH, Camden-street, Camden-town, carpenter, August 1, August 29; solicitor, Mr. Turner, Charles-street, City-road.

MCONEY, WILFRED, and **WILSON, THOMAS,** Liverpool, corn merchants, July 31, August 28; solicitor, Mr. Daly, Liverpool.

PAINTER, THOMAS, Okehampton, Devonshire, builder, August 6 and 28; solicitors, Messrs. Stogdon, Exeter, and Fryer, St. Thomas's, near Exeter.

PASHLEY, WILLIAM and FRANCIS, Sheffield, knife manufacturers, August 9 and 30; solicitor, Mr. Farnell, Sheffield.

ROYCE, JOSEPH, Nottingham, currier, August 1 and 29; solicitors, Mr. Bowley, Nottingham, and Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

WARREN, ZACHARIAH, Ardleigh, Essex, miller, July 30, September 3; solicitors, Messrs. Wire and Child, Swithin's-lane, City; and Mr. Barnes, Colchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Taylor and Cameron, Edinburgh, fleshers, July 30 and Aug. 20, at the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh.

DIVIDENDS.

Astle and Sons, Coleman-street, City, bookbinders, 1st div. of 2s. 6d., July 22, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street.—**Mary Astle,** Coleman-street, City, bookbinder, 1st div. of 3s., July 22, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street.—**George Astle,** Coleman-street, City, bookbinder, 1st div. of 4s., July 22, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street.—**Peter Vandene Ende,** Strood, Kent, woolstapler, 1st div. of 2s., July 22, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street.—**Richard Gadsden,** Boughton-mill, Northamptonshire, miller, 1st div. of 2s. 8d., July 24, and two subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stanfield's, Basinghall-street.—**Theophilus Gamus,** Fetter-lane, City, wholesale furrier, final div. of 0s. 7d.-1d., July 24, and two subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stanfield's, Basinghall-street.—**Meir Macnab,** Finsbury-circus, City, merchant, final div. of 7. 15d., July 24, and two subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stanfield's, Basinghall-street.—**William Reay,** Walker, Northumberland, ship builder, 2nd and final div. of 0s.d., July 26, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—**John Hamilton Reynolds,** Great Marlborough-street, Oxford-street, money scrivener, second and final div. of 1d., July 24, and two subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stanfield's, Basinghall-street.—**Solomon Solomon,** Strand, tailor, third div. of 0s.d., July 24, and two subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stanfield's, Basinghall-street.—**Samuel Fox Stephens,** Old Broad-street, City, bill broker, fourth div. of 1d., July 24, and two subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stanfield's, Basinghall-street.—**Sardison, West, and Murch,** Wood-street, City, warehousemen, final div. of 2d., July 24, and two subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stanfield's, Basinghall-street.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, July 21.

There was but a small show of Wheat samples from Essex and Kent to-day, and the greater part went off to the miller's at last Monday's prices. Although the arrivals of Foreign Wheat and Flour were more moderate, the weather being fine for the growing crops, both articles sold slowly to-day in retail. Barley fully as dear. Beans and Peas unaltered. The arrival of Oats having been checked by contrary winds, holders asked an advance of 6d. to 1s. per qr. upon last Monday's quotations, and at this rate business was done to some extent. Linseed Cakes fully as dear. The current prices as under :

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 21.

To-day's market was again somewhat heavily supplied with Foreign stock, especially Sheep and Calves; but its general quality was by no means first-rate. From our own grazing districts, the arrivals of Beasts fresh up this morning were not so large as those reported on Monday last; nevertheless, they were seasonably extensive. The attendance of buyers being

larger, the demand for the finest breeds ruled steady, and, in some instances, the quotations were a shade higher—a few of the best Scots having realized 3s. 8d. per 8lbs. In the middling and inferior qualities of Beef, only a moderate business was done, at late rates. Although there was a material falling off in the supply of Sheep, the number was in excess of many former periods, and in full average condition. On the whole, the Mutton trade was steady, at last week's decline in prices, the highest figure for the best old Downs being 3s. 10d. per 8lbs. The half-breeds were selling at from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. per 8lbs. We were again well supplied with Lambs, for which the inquiry was somewhat inactive, at unaltered quotation; viz., 4s. to 5s. per 8lbs. Calves, the supply of which was good, met a slow sale; but we have no decline to notice in their value. In Pigs a moderate business was done, at late rates.

Price per tonne of 8lbs. (skinning the offal).

Beef.....	2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.	Veal.....	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Mutton.....	2s. 6d. .. 3s. 10d.	Pork.....	2s. 6d. .. 3s. 8d.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday....	792	13,500	310
Monday....	3,820	31,570	885

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, July 21.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.	
Inferior Beef	2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.
Middling do	2s. 6d. .. 3s. 8d.
Prime large	3s. 10d. .. 3s. 0d.
Prime small	3s. 0d. .. 3s. 2d.
Large Pork	2s. 6d. .. 3s. 4d.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—Our market presented a healthier tone and character last week, particularly towards the close. Irish Butter attracted more attention, and was sold to some extent landed and for shipment. Prices ruled for Carlow, Carrick, and Cavan, at from 6s. to 7s.; Waterford, 6s. to 6s.; Cork, 7s. to 7s.; Limerick, 6s. to 6s.; Tralee, 6s. to 6s. per cwt. landed, and at corresponding rates on board. The best Foreign advanced to 8s. to 8s. per cwt. Bacon.—Prime singed sides, fresh and of mild cure, were in good demand, but other sorts were not readily saleable. Prices of Irish ranged from 4s. to 5s., and Hambo' from 4s. to 5s. per cwt. according to size, condition, and quality. Liams were rather easier to sell, at from 5s. to 6s. In Lard there was more doing, at 4s. to 5s. for bladdered, and at 4s. to 4s. for kegs.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, July 21.—Our trade is healthy at this time at rather improved prices, except for fresh butter, which is somewhat lower.

Dorset, fine weekly	8s. to 8s. per cwt.
Ditto, middling	6s. to 7s. "
Devon	7s. to 7s. "
Fresh	8s. to 11s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6s. to 6d.; of household ditto, 4s. to 5d. per 4lbs. loaf.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—There were samples of new Rape and Carawayseed this morning; the former of very fine, and the latter of good quality. For the Rape £28 was asked, and only £22 per last bid; and for the Caraway it would have been difficult to exceed 3s. per cwt. Canaryseed was in good supply, and cheaper. In other articles no change took place.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.)	sowing 60s. to 65s.; crushing 4s. to 5s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each)	£8 10s. to £10 0s.
Cow Grass (nominal)	£1. to £1.
Trefoil (per cwt.)	16s. to 21s.
Rape-seed (per last)	new £25 to £27. old £1. to £1.
Ditto Cake (per ton)	£4 0s. to £4 10s.
Mustard (per bushel) white	6s. 0d. to 8s. ; brown, 8s. to 12s.
Coriander (per cwt.)	16s. to 21s.
Canary (per quarter) new	42s. to 43s. fine 44s. to 45s.
Tares, Winter, per bush	3s. 6d. to 4s. 3d. Spring, nominal
Caraway (per cwt.)	new, 30s. to 32s.; fine, 33s.
Turnip, white (per bush.)	s. to s. ; do. Swedish, s. to s. ; red, 40s. to 48s.; fine, 50s. to 55s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.)	per cwt. 35s. to 38s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.)	35s. to 45s.
Linseed (per qr.)	Baltic 44s. to 47s.; Odessa, 46s. to 50s.
Linseed Cake (per ton)	£6 0s. to £7 10s.
Rape Cake (per ton)	£4 0s. to £4 10s.
Hempseed, small (per qr.)	32s. to 33s.; Do. Dutch, 34s. to 36s.
Tares (per qr.)	small 22s. to 25s.; large, 30s. to 32s.

TALLOW, MONDAY, July 21.

Since Monday last, a full average business has been transacted in this market, the deliverers having amounted to 1,448 casks, at an advance in the quotations. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 3s. 9d. to 3s. 10d. and for forward delivery during the last three months, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 3s. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 1d. per 8lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

1847.	1848	1849	1850	1851.
Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
7,253	5,956	24,153	25,435	33,849
48s. 3d.	43s. 3d.	39s. 3d.	36s. 8d.	37s. 0d.
to	to	to	to	to
—s. 0d.	43s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	—s. 0d.	38s. 0d.
537	1,016	1,150	1,364	1,418
Do. from 1st June	5,713	9,624	7,566	7,901
Arrived last week	726	813	575	206
Do. from 1st June	4,887	8,049	6,245	7,712
Price of Town ...	50s. 6d.	46s. 6d.	40s. 0d.	38s. 0d.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, July 21.—The imports of wool from London last week were about 213 bales from Germany, 109 from Egypt, 745 from the Cape of Good Hope, 977 from Van Diemen's Land, 1,387 from Port Philip, 2,151 from Sydney, 91 from Odessa, and 71 from Italy. The public sales of 60,000 bales have commenced to a full attendance at the Hall of Commerce, and there has been good support given to the prices—much better than could have been expected. During the present year 121,083 bales of wool have been imported, and the stock on the 17th instant was

HOMEOPATHIC COCOA STEAM MILLS,
LAMBETH.

STRATTON'S ORIGINAL HOMEOPATHIC COCOA is universally admitted to be the best and most wholesome of all drinks; its smooth, mild, and creamy flavour render it deliciously agreeable to the palate, and is particularly strengthening to children, the aged and infirm; it is an important article of diet. Cocoa is recommended by nearly all medical men for its known highly nutritious properties, but to obtain a good preparation is difficult, for such is the extent of adulteration of Cocoa, and that, too, under the character of Homeopathic Cocoa, that many are induced to use the Cocoa Nib or Kernel, which is boiled for several hours, and when cold the oily substance is strained off and thrown away, thus the Cocoa is deprived of its primary recommendatory object.

We have had upwards of twenty years' extensive practical experience in the manufacture of Homeopathic and various preparations of Cocoa, and our anxious study has been to produce a beverage that would suit the stomach, please the palate, and increase the sale; in this we have been most satisfactorily successful, for notwithstanding our inventions have been pirated by unprincipled Chocolate Makers, envious of our good name, and who have descended to the lowest grade of meanness by copying our labels, yet **STRATTON'S HOMEOPATHIC COCOA, PATENT CHOCOLATE POWDER AND BROMA**, are sold largely by nearly every grocer in the kingdom, and they are still unrivalled for their genuineness, delicacy of flavour, and moderation in price; they may be taken with benefit by even the most bilious, as the essence, or the oil of the Cocoa Nut, are so carefully incorporated with the flour of sago, and arrowroot, that it may be justly called the best of all drinks.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c., in London, Scotland, Ireland, Bristol, Bath, Manchester, Exeter, Bridgewater, Taunton, Derby, Leicester, Norwich, Yarmouth, Brighton, Lewes, Hastings, Tonbridge, Dover, Canterbury, Margate, Ramsgate, Southampton, Isle of Wight, Jersey, Oxford, Cambridge, Worthing, Chichester, Nottingham, and nearly every other town in England. Price 1s. 4d. per pound, in quarter, half, and pound boxes; it is in small globules, and is the colour of Chocolate. Each packet bears the signature of J. W. STRATTON and Co., who are the largest manufacturers of these unique preparations in the kingdom.

A good digestion is the greatest boon the human frame is heir to, it is the foundation of health, and all who would possess it should regularly use **STRATTON'S HOMEOPATHIC COCOA**, and no other.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, EYEBROWS, &c., May be, with certainty, obtained by using a very small portion of

R OSALIE COUPELLE'S PARISIAN POMADE every morning, instead of any oil or other preparation. A fortnight's use will, in most instances, show its surprising properties in producing and curling Whiskers, Hair, &c., at any age, from whatever cause deficient; as also checking graying, &c. For Children it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of Hair, and rendering the use of the small comb unnecessary. Persons who have been deceived by ridiculously-named imitations of this Pomade, will do well to make One Trial of the genuine preparation, which they will never regret.

Price 2s. per pot, sent post free, with instructions, &c., on receipt of 24 postage stamps by Madame COUPELLE, Ely-place, Holborn, London; or it may be obtained of the Agents.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—None is genuine unless the signature, "ROSALIE COUPELLE," is in red letters on a white ground on the stamp round each package of her preparations.

TESTIMONIALS,

which, with many others, may be seen at the Establishment. Miss Jackson, 14, Lee-street, Chorlton, Manchester.—"I have used one box; my hair in one place had fallen off, it is now grown surprisingly."

Lieut. Holroyd, R.N., writes:—"Its effects are truly astonishing; it has thickened and darkened my hair very much."

Mr. Canning, 129, Northgate, Wakefield.—"I have found your Pomade the best yet. The only good about the others is their singular names."

Mr. Yates, hair dresser, Malton.—"The young man has now a good pair of whiskers. I want you to send me two pots for other customers."

PURE LIQUID HAIR DYE.

Madame COUPELLE feels the utmost confidence in recommending her LIQUID HAIR DYE, which is undoubtedly the most perfect and efficient one ever discovered. It is a pure Liquid, that changes hair of all colours, in three minutes, to any shade required, from light auburn to jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection; it does not stain the skin, is most easily applied, and free from any objectionable quality. It needs only to be used once, producing a permanent dye. Persons who have been deceived by useless preparations (dangerous to the head, hair, &c.), will find this dye unexceptionable.

Price 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sent post free on receipt of 48 postage stamps by Madame COUPELLE, or of the Agents.

James Thompson, Esq., Middleton.—"I have tried your invaluable Dye, and find it to answer the highest expectations."

N.B.—Any of the above will be sent (free) per return of post, on receipt of the price in postage stamps, by Madame COUPELLE, 23, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London, where she may be consulted on the above matters daily, from 2 till 5 o'clock.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER DRUGS.

50,000 CURES BY DU BARRY'S

R EVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, a pleasant and effectual remedy (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other means of cure).

Testimonials from parties of unquestionable respectability have attested that it supersedes medicine of every description in the effectual and permanent removal of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulence, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in the chest, between the shoulders, and in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, angina pectoris, erysipelas, eruptions on the skin, incipient consumption, dropsey, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, spleen, general debility, paralysis, asthma, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, admitted by those who have used it, to be the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and muscular and nervous energy, to the most enfeebled.

For the benefit of our readers we place before them a synopsis of a few of 50,000 Testimonials received by Mr. Du Barry upon the invariable efficacy of his Revalenta Arabic Food.

But the health of many invalids having been fearfully impaired by spurious compounds of peas, beans, Indian and oatmeal, palmed off upon them under closely similar names, such as *Revalenta Arabic*, Arabic Food, Lentil Powder, &c., know Du Barry have taken the trouble of analyzing all these spurious imitations, and find them to be harmless as food to the healthy, but utterly devoid of all curative principles; and being of a fluent and irritating tendency, they are no better adapted to cure disease than oil to quench a conflagration. They would indeed play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant; and for this reason the public cannot too earnestly avoid these barefaced attempts at imposture. Nor can these impudent impostors show a single cure, whilst

Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has received the most flattering testimonials from 50,000 persons of high respectability.

DU BARRY & CO., 127, New Bond-street, London.

(Cure No. 75.)

From the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies.
"I have derived much benefit from Du Barry's Health-restoring Food." STUART DE DECIES.

"Dromana, Cappoquin, county of Waterford."

(Cure No. 1,809.)

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross.

"Aghadown Glebe, Skibbereen, Co. Cork,

"August 27th, 1849.

"Sirs.—I cannot speak too favourably of your Arabic Food. Having had an attack of bad fever about three years ago, I have ever since been suffering from its effects, producing excessive nervousness, pains in my neck and left arm, and general weakness of constitution, which has prevented me in a great degree from following my usual avocations; these sensations, added to restless nights, particularly after previous exercise, often rendered my life very miserable, but I am happy to say that, having been induced to try your Farina about two months since, I am now almost a stranger to these symptoms, which I confidently hope will be removed entirely, with the Divine blessing, by the continued use of this Food. I have an objection that my name should appear in print, which, however, in this instance, is overcome for the sake of suffering humanity. I am, Sirs, your obedient servant,

"ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross."

(Cure No. 77.)

"Louisa-terrace, Exmouth.

"Dear Sir,—I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by dear Sir, most respectfully,

"THOMAS KING, Major-General."

(Cure No. 461.)

"Sixty years' partial paralysis, affecting one-half of my frame, and which had resisted all other remedies, has yielded to Du Barry's Health Restoring Food, and I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, excepting a hearty old age.

"WM. HUNT, Barrister-at-law.

"King's College, Cambridge."

(Cure No. 180.)

"Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectively cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time.

"W. R. REEVES.

"Pool Anthony, Tiverton."

(Cure No. 4,208.)

"Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps and spasms, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectively removed by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries.

"REV. JOHN W. FLAVELL.

"Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk."

(Cure No. 49,832.)

"Ling, near Diss, Norfolk, 14th Oct., 1850.

"Sir.—For fifty years I have suffered indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulence, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, and been reduced to such a degree that I was unable to move without crutches. Flatulence, accompanied with difficulty of breathing and spasms in the chest, were often so bad that I had to sit up whole nights, and frequently my friends did not expect I could survive till morning. My sufferings were so awful that I have many a time prayed for death as a happy deliverer. I am very thankful to be able to say that your delicious Food has relieved me from these dreadful ailments, to the astonishment of all my friends. I sleep soundly, and am able to walk to church morning and evening, and do not remember ever having been so well as I am now. You are at liberty to make such use of this statement as you will benefit other sufferers, and refer them to me.

"MARIA JOLLY WORTHAM."

(Cure No. 2,704.)

"I consider you a blessing to society at large. It is not to be told all the benefit Du Barry's Health Restoring Food has been to me; and my little boy cries for a saucer of it every morning.

"WALTER KEATING.

"2, Manning-place, Five Oaks, Jersey."

(Cure No. 3,906.)

"Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Health Restoring Food.

"JAMES PORTER.

"Athol-street, Perth."

(Cure No. 81.)

"Twenty years' liver complaint, with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food.

"ANDREW FRASER.

"Haddington, East Lothian."

(Cure No. 79.)

"Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex.

"Gentlemen.—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular," &c.

"THOMAS WOODHOUSE."

(Cure No. 7,843.)

"Naxing Vicarage, near Waltham Cross, Herts.

"Having read by accident an account of your Revalenta Arabic Food, I was determined to try it if it would do me only half the good others said they had derived from it; for I felt I should be well satisfied if such should prove the case, having for several years spent a great deal of money on physicians. Accordingly I commenced eating it three times a day. When I first read what other people said about your Food, I thought their letters must be puffs, but now I feel as though they had not said half enough in its praise.

"ELIZABETH JACOBS."

(Cure No. 49,862.)

"Gateacre, near Liverpool, Oct. 21, 1850.

"Dear Sir,—Allow me to return you my most sincere thanks for the very great benefit I have derived from the use of your Arabic Food. For ten years dyspepsia and nervous irritability had rendered life a perfect burthen to me. The best medical advice, frequent bleeding and blistering, and an astonishing amount of drugs, produced not the slightest abatement on my sufferings; in fact, I had given myself up, when providentially I met with your invaluable Food, and now am happy to be enabled to add my testimony to the many you already possess. It has done for me all that medicine failed to effect, for I am enjoying a state of health such as I have been a stranger to for many years. With my best wishes for your prosperity, as the discoverer of so valuable a Farina, I am ever gratefully yours,

"ELIZABETH YEOMAN."

A full report of important cures of the above and many other complaints, and a copious extract from 50,000 testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is sent gratis by Du Barry and Co. on application.

Sold in canisters with full instructions, and bearing the seal and signature of Du Barry & Co. (without which none can be genuine), weighing lib. at 2s. 9d.; 2lbs. at 4s. 6d.; 5lbs. at 11s.; 12lbs. at 22s.; super-refined quality, 10lbs. at 3s. 6d.; 5lbs. at 22s.; 10lbs. and 12lbs. canisters forwarded, carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order, by Du Barry & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London; also of Fortnum, Mason & Co., Purveyors to her Majesty the Queen; Hedger and Butler; Barclay; Sterry, Sterry & Co.; Evans, Lecher & Co.; Edwards; Rumsey; Sinton; Newberry; Sanger; Hannay; and through all respectable grocers, chemists, medicine vendors, and booksellers in the kingdom.

DU BARRY'S PULMONIC BON BONS.

A nice, safe, and effectual remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, and all affections of the lungs, throat, and voice, are of unrivalled excellency. In boxes 1s. 4d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.; or, post free, 1s. 4d., 3s. 3d., 3s. 9d.

DU BARRY & CO., 127, New Bond-street, London.

Agents will please apply.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S GENUINE, ORIGINAL, UNITED STATES SARSAPARILLA.—In submitting this Sarsaparilla to the consideration of the People of England, we have been influenced by the same motives which dictated its promulgation in America.

This Compound Sarsaparilla of Old Dr. Townsend has nothing in common with preparations bearing the name in England or America. Prepared by one of the ablest American Chemists, having gained the approbation of a great and respectable body of American Physicians and Druggists, universally approved and adopted by the American people, and forming a compound of all the rarest medicinal roots, seeds, plants, and flowers that grow on American soil, it may truly be called the *Great and Good American Remedy*. Living, as it were, amid sickness and disease in all its forms, and studying its multitudinous phases and manifestations in Hospitals, Asylums, and at the bedside of the sick, for more than forty years, Dr. Townsend was qualified above all other men to prepare a medicine which now living.

When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation precisely as the nutriment part of our ailment does.

ITS FIRST REMEDIAL ACTION IS UPON THE BLOOD, and through that upon every other part where it is needed. It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of *bile*, *acids*, and *alkalies*, of pus, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the *liver*, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestions, removes obstructions, cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gum or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions in this organ. In this way also is this medicine conducted to the *lungs*, where it assuages *inflammation*, allays *irritation*, relieves *cough*, promotes *expectoration*, dissolves *tubercles*, and heals *ulcerations*. In like manner it acts on the *stomach* to neutralize *acidity*, removes flatulence, debility, heartburn, nausea, restore tone, appetite, &c. In the same way this good medicine acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovaria, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lymphatic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin.

It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the Blood, that old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla effects so many and wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in *Holy Writ*, that "*The Blood is the Life*." Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It replenishes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbites vitality from it

BEDSTEADS, BATHS, and LAMPS.—WILLIAM S. BURTON has OPENED THREE LARGE ADDITIONAL SHOW-ROOMS, communicating with his original ones (which are the largest in the kingdom), devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Lamps, Baths, Metallic Bedsteads, and Bedding. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from	12s. 6d. to £12 each.
Shower Baths, from	7s. 6d. to £7 each.
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